

WILLIAM GOLDRING.

OF the many notable men that the Kew Guild includes within its ranks, it is no small distinction that among them may be counted the leading professional landscape gardener of the day. In landscape art the English practitioner has always held a prominent place; and, since Bridgeman and Brown broke away from the Le Notre tradition, usually the leading place. Mr. Goldring worthily carries on the work done by those two men, by Kent and Repton, and, in recent times, by Downing and Marnock. Since France lost André, and the United States Olmsted, Goldring has stood an easy first in his profession.

Born at West Dean, near Chichester, in May 1854, he came to Kew in 1875. Four years later, after having for some time had charge of the Herbaceous Department, he left to become Assistant Editor of the *Garden* and, soon after, Editor of *Woods and Forests*. Whilst still attached to these papers he commenced to practise landscape gardening, and in 1886 severed his connection with journalism to give his whole time to his new profession. His first important work was the transformation of what were then some market gardens at Earl's Court into the famous Exhibition Grounds they have since remained. Two years later he was nominated by our late Director to lay out extensive parks and gardens for the Gaekwar and Government of Baroda. For several years he spent the winter months in India, ultimately relinquishing the immediate supervision of the work and the carrying out of his plans to a succession of Old Kewites—Messrs. Henry, Krumbeigel, and Cavanagh. How deep a mark Goldring has made on the gardens of our own country may be judged from the fact that since he commenced to practise the number of demesnes on which he has worked is nearly 700. He has helped to beautify the surroundings of such stately homes as Welbeck, Hatfield, Beaudesart, Cobham Hall, Stratton, Hackwood, Knowsley, and Beaufort Castle. In France his chief work has been for Baron Rothschild at Laversine, the Chateau Vermont, and at Le Touquet. He has laid out or remodelled public parks in Sheffield, Eastbourne, Weymouth, Dorchester, Norwich, Reading, and Dublin. At Dublin he was retained by Government in 1903 to advise upon the replanting of Phoenix Park after the great gale. In 1904, at the St. Louis Exhibition he prepared the design for a garden, in the style of the late Stuart Period, surrounding the British Pavilion. For this work he was awarded the Gold Medal.

Mr. Goldring's success has a solid foundation in his deep knowledge of hardy trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants. Like the Old Masters, who not only laid on their colours with unapproachable skill but knew how to prepare their own oils and pigments, he, also, combines with his power of imagining beautiful garden scenes that intimate knowledge of his materials which enables him to give them reality and permanence.

W. J. B.

ANNUAL REPORT.

(1911-1912.)

The Committee have pleasure in presenting the Report for the year ending April 30, 1912.

The receipts for the year amount to £45 11s. 9d., including 8 Life Subscriptions. The total number of Life Members is now 286. The expenditure for the year amounted to £61 18s. 8d.

The *Journal* continues to be greatly appreciated, six hundred and ninety-nine copies of the last issue having been distributed. It has increased in size with a corresponding increase in expense. The average cost of the last issue, after deducting receipts from advertisements, was 9½d. per copy. This expense is irrespective of postage; it should, however, be mentioned that it includes the cost of index printed with the last issue.

Thanks to the assistance of various Members the Directory continues to grow in usefulness, and now takes up 18 pages. The Secretary will be glad to receive notice of any changes of address.

The Committee regret to note the serious falling off of annual subscriptions among past Kewites, only 55 having paid against 304 journals distributed. The Committee recommend that the annual subscription of 1s. should be payable on January 1st of each year, and that Rule 4 should be altered to meet the case.

The Annual General Meeting was held at the Tavistock Hotel, W.C. Mr. R. Hooper Pearson presided. Arrangements have been made for the Annual General Meeting and Dinner, 1912, to be held at the Holborn Restaurant as in previous years, and the Director has kindly promised to preside and to be President of the Guild for the ensuing year.

The Committee regret to announce the resignation of Mr. W. Watson from the post of Chairman of Committee.

It is recommended that the office of Chairman of Committee shall be a triennial one, and that on the completion of three years' service the Chairman shall not immediately be eligible for re-election to that office.

The Committee recommend that Mr. A. W. Hill should be elected Chairman of Committee for the ensuing period.

The members of Committee who retire this year are Messrs. C. W. Mayhew, A. Garnett, F. J. Cole, J. C. Wallace, and H. W. L. Southgate. The Committee recommend the re-election of Messrs. Mayhew and Garnett, and that Messrs. A. C. Bartlett, G. W. Butcher, and S. J. Normanton be elected to replace Messrs. Cole, Wallace, and Southgate respectively.

Messrs. G. Dear and C. H. Curtis are recommended as Auditors for the ensuing year.

The Committee regret to have to report the deaths of the following members:—Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker, Philip MacMahon, William Don, James Muir, and John Deacon.

The Committee invite members to inform the Secretary should they be in need of employment, or if they know of situations which Kew-trained men might fill.

The Benevolent Fund, inaugurated at the last Annual General Meeting, is making steady progress. Already the Committee found the usefulness of this Fund in making a grant of £5 to a respected member of the Guild who had fallen on evil times.

The Committee desire to be informed of any case in which assistance, pecuniary or otherwise, might be afforded to a Kewite.

Balance Sheet, 1911–1912.

<i>Receipts.</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance from 1910–11.....	43 11 5	Secretary and Editor's } Honorarium	10 0 0
Life Subscriptions.....	8 14 0	Postage and Stationery	6 8 11
Annual Subscriptions and } Sales	11 7 1	Printing and Freight of } Journals.....	42 4 2
Interest on £300 New South } Wales Stock	9 17 10	Deficit on Dinner and } Annual General Meeting } Expenses	3 5 7
Interest on Deposits in Post } Office Savings Bank	1 2 10	Balance 1911 and 1912	27 4 6
Advertisements in Journal ...	14 10 0		
	<u>£89 3 2</u>		<u>£89 3 2</u>

Capital Account.

	£ s. d.
£300 New South Wales 3½% Stock, including Thomson Bequest.	300 0 0
Deposit in Post Office Savings Bank	26 9 1
Cash in hand	0 15 5
Advertisements due	3 10 0
	<u>£330 14 6</u>

Audited and found correct, May 1st, 1912.

J. COUTTS, *Treasurer.*
H. COWLEY, *Secretary.*

F. W. HARVEY, }
G. DEAR, } *Auditors.*

Benevolent Fund.

<i>Receipts.</i>			<i>Expenditure.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Donations	8	8 0	Grant to Mr. A. C. Whipps .	5	0 0
			Balance	3	8 0
	<u>£8</u>	<u>8 0</u>		<u>£8</u>	<u>8 0</u>

Of £13 13s. promised £8 8s. had been received at the end of the financial year.

Dinner Account, May 24th, 1911.

<i>Receipts.</i>			<i>Expenses.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
99 Subscriptions at 2/6	12	7 6	Tavistock Hotel charges ...	12	7 6
Cash from Guild Funds ...	3	5 7	Printing 300 post-cards.....	4	0
			Postage	12	7
			Menu Cards	14	6
			Freight	10	6
			Hire of Piano 7/6, Pianist 10/6	18	0
			Waiter 5/-, Porter 1/-	6	0
	<u>£15</u>	<u>13 1</u>		<u>£15</u>	<u>13 1</u>

With reference to the Capital Account the following observations by the Auditors have been addressed to the Committee:—

We have audited the accounts of the Kew Guild and find all the items are correct. We would, however, point out to you the very unsatisfactory manner in which the balance sheet is drawn up. Instead of the liabilities and assets being shown in separate columns they are put together under the Capital Account, a proceeding which is irregular. In our opinion the liability to life subscribers, acknowledged in the Kew Guild *Journals* for 1898, p. 2; 1899, p. 2; and 1906, p. 300, ought to be shown.

Signed { F. W. HARVEY.
G. DEAR.

In view of the foregoing the Committee recommend that a sub-committee be appointed to consider rules and finance of the Guild with reference to possible revision.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

THE Annual General Meeting for 1912 preceded the Annual Dinner at the Holborn Restaurant on Tuesday, May 28th. Mr. R. HOOPER PEARSON was in the Chair.

The SECRETARY, Mr. H. COWLEY, read the Report, including the Financial Statement.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the Report, characterised the items of receipts and expenditure of the Financial Statement as being normal, with the exception of Members' yearly subscriptions. Even though, as the membership of the Guild increased, the sum of the annual subscriptions was likely to become increasingly disproportionate, it did not warrant such a serious decline as was noticeable this year. The whole thing did not in any way reflect commendably on the Members themselves. The Guild had sustained a great loss through the resignation of their late Chairman, Mr. W. Watson. The Committee, after ascertaining that Mr. Watson would not reconsider this regrettable decision, felt that in formally accepting his resignation they would be failing in their duty not to acknowledge the indebtedness of the Guild for his long and valuable work in its behalf.

The meeting would note, and he hoped support, the recommendation of the Committee that the office of Chairman of Committee be a triennial one; and, further, he hoped that the Committee's correlative recommendation that Mr. A. W. Hill be elected for the ensuing period, would be received favourably.

The Benevolent Fund, so auspiciously introduced, had hung fire of late. The Committee had already shown commendable promptness in affording assistance to a distressed member. He appealed for renewed and generous support.

The manner in which the Capital Account of the Financial Statement was drawn up continued to give the Auditors trouble. Their subjoined recommendation ought to be seriously considered, and in his opinion adopted. At the same time, in view of its controversial character, it should be considered apart from the Report.

Mr. C. P. RAFFILL, in seconding the adoption of the Report, lamented the serious deficit in the year's balance, amounting to about £16, solely attributable to ex-Kewites failing to remit their annual subscriptions. He strongly deprecated such a state of affairs, even though it might be primarily an effect of the uncertainty of the Guild's policy during the last two or three years.

Mr. R. A. ROLFE, alluding to the Auditors' criticisms anent the manner of drafting the Capital Account, said it had been a sore point for some time past, and he thought the Committee should be instructed to formally consider the matter. He therefore moved "that the Committee be requested to consider the question of making new and re-drafting the present Rules of the Guild and reporting at the next Annual Meeting." With regard to life-subscriptions, they were

not in the ordinary sense liabilities; yet he felt there ought to be reserve safeguards attached to them, in order that they might provide a permanent source of income for such services of the Guild as the publication of the *Journal*. That, he believed, was what the life-subscribers had in view when making their commitments.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. CUNDY.

Mr. C. H. CURTIS moved an amendment to Mr. Rolfe's resolution, which he thought somewhat vague. He proposed

"That the Committee's recommendation that a Subcommittee be appointed to consider Rules and Finance of the Guild with reference to possible revision, be accepted."

He thought that would efficiently meet the case, without having recourse to Mr. Rolfe's somewhat drastic proposal to draft a new set of Rules entirely. Such a measure would invest the Committee with excessive responsibility.

Mr. J. WEATHERS seconded. In doing so, however, he disclaimed being in any way influenced by the observations of the Auditors, for whom he held the profoundest respect as long as they minded their own business. He saw no reason why the Financial Statement should not continue to be published as it had been in the last two years. He held that the placing of Life-Members' subscriptions in the hands of the Trustees tended to paralyse the progressive activities of the Guild. Some pessimistically-inclined members regarded the decrease in the year's surplus as a sign of bankruptcy. That this was purely imaginary was proved on examination. Strike out the Thomson Bequest, and they could then pay 17s. in the pound. That, perhaps, was not solvency, but surely no life-subscriber would begrudge a little of their money for the Guild's legitimate advancement. Warning the members against the too rigid application of rules, he thought, however, the revision of existing ones endowed with possible good, and for that reason supported Mr. Curtis's amendment.

Mr. ROLFE said he would withdraw his proposition, for the amendment would secure everything he had in mind.

Mr. H. J. DAVIES (Lucknow) enquired whether the Subcommittee's report would be placed in the hands of Kewites at home and abroad in time to enable them to form a well-considered opinion before their final adoption. He specially asked for an opportunity for Members non-resident in the British Isles to exercise their weight of opinion in the final decision.

Messrs. RAFFILL and GIRDHAM also urged the desirability of members having ample time to consider the Subcommittee's recommendations.

Mr. G. W. BUTCHER remarked that their publication in the next issue of the *Journal* in January would be the simplest and most satisfactory way.

The CHAIRMAN said members in India, the Colonies, and other parts of the world could vote by proxy. With respect to Mr. Butcher's observation, he had consulted with the Secretary and been assured that

it would be quite possible to obtain the Subcommittee's report in time for publication in the *Journal*.

The Report and Mr. Curtis's amendment were then adopted unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. CURTIS, seconded by Mr. RAFFILL, it was agreed that Messrs. Winn, Dallimore, and Harvey, along with the officers of the Committee, should constitute the Subcommittee appointed for the purpose of considering Rules and Finance of the Guild with reference to possible revision.

A vote of thanks to Mr. HOOPER PEARSON, proposed by Mr. A. W. HILL, was carried with acclamation.

KEW GUILD DINNER, 1912.

THE Holborn Restaurant came once more into its own when on Tuesday evening, May 28th, over a hundred members of the Kew Guild sat down to dine and pass a right royal time under the presidency of Lieut.-Col. (now Sir David) Prain. Toasts were commendably few and the vocal and instrumental items excellent.

The toast of "The King" having been duly honoured, the President then rose to propose the toast of "The Kew Guild." His task, he said, was an extremely pleasant one. More than a quarter of a century had elapsed since he began to work with Kew men away from Kew. Experiences of the last half-a-dozen years with Kewites as colleagues at home left nothing for him to add to the remarks he had made about Kew men in that room six years ago. He would mention, however, that a special matter of gratification to him was the privilege, now he was at Kew, of belonging to their brotherhood.

Year by year the Kew Guild came under many sorrows. Never a year passed without lamenting the loss of true and loved friends. This year especially that feeling came home to them more strongly than usual, owing to the loss the Guild had sustained of one who was oldest in years and fullest in honours.

On a stone seat in the garden at Kew one could read, however, a message that comforts :

Life—The Gift
 Let us take hands and help this
 Day we are alive together
 Look up on high and thank the
 God of all.

There was yet another and happier side to the Guild. This annual function brought together not only members from far places within the United Kingdom, but also from over the seas, as exemplified by the presence there that night of Messrs. Benbow (Italy), Burkill and Davies (India), Patterson (St. Vincent), Robson (Montserrat), Sillitoe (Khartoum), and Tatcher (China). Such reunions as that revived old memories, renewed old associations, and created fresh interests.

The Kew Guild, by the nature of circumstances, was divided into two groups: those who were able to come regularly to the annual dinner, and those who are not so fortunately situated. This really rendered the toast of the Kew Guild a double one—their absent friends and their noble selves. Custom, therefore, and a feeling of sympathy ruled that the toast should be drunk in silence. He gave them “The Kew Guild, root and branch. Let it flourish!”

Mr. I. H. BURKILL, in responding, mentioned his good fortune in being in England just in time for the dinner. It was eleven years since he had had the pleasure of being with them on such an occasion. He felt that now he had an excellent opportunity of expressing the general appreciation felt by members abroad for all that had been done by those at home. Familiar with the Guild from its birth, he had always recognised its binding influence. Their thanks were also due for the little green-covered journal. Its frontispieces often brought to their minds vivid recollections of old colleagues. The investments of the Guild bespoke soundness and prosperity—matters of comfort to him, and, he was sure, to others away from the Old Country, and to whom the Guild meant much. In expressing his thanks for the way in which his name had been coupled with the toast, he wished it to be understood that he, at the same time, thanked the Committee and other stalwarts who had guided the destinies of the Guild to such beneficent ends.

Mr. R. IRWIN LYNCH accepted his association with the toast as a great honour. The revived good fortune of the Guild impressed him. The presence of the Director of Kew in the chair gave him especial pleasure, and realising that he (Sir David Prain) was to be their president for the forthcoming year, he perceived a happy augury for the future.

The conception of the Kew Guild was nothing short of an inspiration. After flourishing for many years it had encountered vicissitudes from out of which it had seemingly emerged with the appearance of greater virility and solidarity than ever. He would exclaim “Let us all Rejoice”! Ex-Kewites were, he felt sure, always loyal to Kew, and those at Kew must feel it their highest honour to practise in devotion to Kew and the Guild. Devotion to management! That meant a great Kew! Kew was much greater now than when he was there, and the greater Kew became the greater would the Guild become. Kew held a great position in horticulture, and would play yet a greater part. He wished prosperity to the Guild under the Director.

Mr. HOOPER PEARSON, in proposing the toast of “The Chairman,” said they could go beyond their programme and call it the toast of “The President.” All, he knew, welcomed Sir David Prain in both capacities. The toast could be commended to them easily in two or three ways. The immediate duties of chairman had been performed in an unsurpassable manner. They looked upon his communion with the Guild as being the sympathetic, full feeling they themselves entertained towards

the Guild. Their President's speech impressed him as emanating from a passionate desire to do his utmost for the Guild. Sir David PRAIN was a great botanist, but it was not by virtue of his accomplishments in that direction that they welcomed him that evening, but rather because he was Director of Kew. His kindly comments respecting his experiences with Kew men at home and abroad were most gracious, but they more particularly appreciated his confession to the effect that his great pleasure was the privilege of becoming a member of their brotherhood. They welcomed him there that evening as their President, and tendered him their heartfelt thanks.

The toast having been received with musical honours, Sir DAVID PRAIN said in reply: "After such a toast, given in such a way, and responded to in such a manner, all I can say, is 'Thank you, very much'. His final duty that night was to give his heartiest thanks to those gentlemen, viz., Messrs. Sharp, Hillier, and Lock, who had by their songs and music contributed so pleasantly to the evening's enjoyment."

The following were present:—

Lt.-Col. Sir David PRAIN (<i>President</i>).	Digoy, C.	Okami, Y.
W. J. Bean (<i>Vice-President</i>).	Dinn, T. G.	Oliver, G. H.
J. R. Jackson (<i>Guest</i>).	Dümmer, R. A.	Osborn, A.
Adamson, J.	Dunn, C. H.	Paine, W. H.
Aggett, W. H.	Ellis, J.	Patterson, G. D.
Aikman, J.	Endres, W. H.	Patterson, W. H.
Allard, E.	Foden, W.	Pearson, R. H.
Aubrey, A. E.	Garnett, A.	Philp, F. J.
Badderly, G.	Goldring, W.	Powell, Miss E. M.
Banks, G. H.	Greening, L.	Preston, F. G.
Barnett, M. J.	Hackett, W.	Race, A.
Bartlett, A. C.	Hales, W.	Raffill, C. P.
Benbow, J.	Hansen, J.	Robson, W.
Besant, J. W.	Harding, C.	Rolfe, R. A.
Biggs, E. M.	Harvey, F. W.	Ruse, L.
Birkinshaw, F.	Hemming, E.	Ruse, W. J.
Brown, N. E.	Hiett, E. P.	Rutter, C. S.
Bullock, T. G.	Hill, A. W.	Ryall, H.
Burkill, I. H.	Hillier, J. M.	Sharp, W. S.
Butcher, G. W.	Hutchinson, H.	Sharps, J.
Candler, S.	Hutchinson, J.	Sillitoe, F. S.
Christie, J. S.	Irving, W.	Skan, S. A.
Collins, W.	Jarrett, J.	Smith, F. W.
Comer, S. G.	Jennings, W. J.	Smith, J. T.
Cope, Miss G.	Jones, J. D.	Southgate, H. W. L.
Cousins, F. G.	Judd, W. H.	Spooner, H.
Coutts, J.	Little, W. B.	Stapf, O.
Cowley, H.	Lodge, J.	Stone, W. H.
Creek, E. G.	Longmire, F.	Symons, A.
Crouch, G. S.	Lynch, R. I.	Taylor, W.
Cundy, C.	Mack, F. C.	Thomas, H. H.
Curtis, C. H.	Marks, J. T.	Tutcher, F. G.
Dalgarno, F. C.	Mayhew, C. W.	Tutcher, W. J.
Dalgarno, J.	Meads, A. J.	Vales, J.
Dallimore, W.	McNab, J.	Wallace, J. C.
Davies, C.	Murray, J. G.	Walsingham, F. G.
Davies, H.	Neville, G.	Weathers, J.
Dear, G.	Norman, H. P.	Whipps, A. C.
	Normanton, S. G.	Winn, W. N.
	North, W. V.	Young, W. H.

THE MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.

SESSION 1911-12.

THIS Session has, to a certain extent, been very successful; there were 28 Meetings held, with an average attendance of 30.5, which, compared with 27.97 of last Session, shows a fair increase.

The Mutual mourns the loss of a warm friend in the late Sir Joseph D. Hooker, who yearly gave a "prize" to the member who helped the "Mutual" the most. It was thought that this useful prize would pass away at the same time as its donor; but the Director, Lieut.-Col. Sir David Prain, C.I.E., F.R.S., kindly consented to continue the prize of a similar nature, and it is his wish that it shall be known as the "Hooker Prize."

The Hooker Prize was awarded to S. R. Candler.

Syllabus 1911-12.

1911.			
Oct.	2.	Forestry	W. Dallimore.
"	9.	The Atlas Mts. and the Sahara (Lantern)	A. W. Hill.
"	16.	British Plants	M. Free.
"	23.	Artistic Gardens and their necessity.....	W. Tuck.
"	30.	Orchids	H. Southgate.
Nov.	6.	Rhododendrons.....	W. Taylor.
"	13.	Gardening in America (Lantern)	H. W. Endres.
"	20.	Debating Night. Subject: "The Training of a Gardener."	
"	27.	Fruit under Glass.....	G. W. Butcher.
Dec.	4.	Functions of Plant-Organs	C. Warren.
"	11.	Useful Ferns.....	T. G. Berridge.
"	18.	Dahlem Botanic Gardens & Street Gardening in Germany (Lantern).....	H. Hutchinson.
1912.			
Jan.	1.	Plant Diseases (Lantern).....	G. Masee.
"	8.	The Kew Guild and its Journal	C. P. Raffill.
"	15.	Poisonous Plants	A. G. King.
"	22.	Hardy Fruits	T. G. Bullock.
"	29.	Succulent Plants	T. H. Parsons.
Feb.	9.	Agricultural Development of the Gold Coast	A. R. Gould.
"	12.	The Flower Garden	J. Coutts.
"	19.	Plant Hybrids	R. A. Rolfe.
"	26.	Alpine Gardens	S. R. Candler.
Mar.	1.	A Vagabond in the Balkans (Lantern)...	H. Cowley.
"	4.	The Kew Arboretum	A. Osborn.
"	11.	Cryptogams	T. Sargeant.
"	18.	Plant Geography	T. A. Sprague.
"	25.	West Africa (Lantern)	J. H. Holland.
Apr.	1.	Debating Night. Subject: "Is the Darwinian Theory adequate?"	
"	15.	Secretary's Report.	

Chairman, J. COUTTS.

Vice-Chairman, W. TUCK.

Hon. Secretary, S. R. CANDLER.

Assist. Secretary, A. G. KING.

THE LECTURES, 1912.

Geographical Botany. Lecturer, Mr. N. E. Brown, A.L.S.

18 certificates. Highest number of marks, H. P. Norman, 100; C. Warren, 97; S. R. Candler, 95 (per cent.).

Physics and Chemistry. Lecturer, Dr. P. Haas.

15 certificates. Highest number of marks, J. Divers, 93; F. Walsingham, 92; J. Jarrett, 89 (per cent.).

Economic Botany. Lecturer, Mr. J. M. Hillier.

18 certificates. Highest number of marks, J. Ridley and J. Sharps, 249; T. Sargeant, 247. Maximum 250.

Systematic Botany. Lecturer, Mr. C. H. Wright, A.L.S.

Highest number of marks, G. Neville, 218; F. Glover and F. G. Walsingham, 217. Maximum 240.

Plant Pathology. Lecturer, Mr. G. Masee, F.L.S.

20 certificates. Highest number of marks, J. Ridley, 90; L. W. Gardner, 88; S. R. Candler, 86. Maximum 90.

British Botany Club.

1911 (Secretary, J. Ridley):—21 certificates were granted for collections, that of W. Davies being adjudged the best, while those of G. W. Butcher, S. R. Candler, H. W. Endres, J. Ridley, J. Sparrow, and S. G. Comer deserve special mention.

APPOINTMENTS AND RETIREMENTS.

THE many friends of Lieutenant-Col. Sir David Prain, C.M.G., F.R.S., both at home and abroad, received with feelings of great pleasure the announcement of the honour of Knighthood conferred upon him. We tender to Sir David our heartiest congratulations.

SIR W. T. THISELTON-DYER, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., has been elected an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Society of South Africa.

VICTORIA MEDALISTS.—Lieutenant-Col. Sir David Prain, C.M.G., F.R.S., &c., and Mr. E. H. Wilson were the recipients of the Victoria Medal of Honour in Horticulture—V.M.H.—from the Royal Horticultural Society in the early part of the year under review.

AMONG the list of recently appointed J.P.'s for Malacca figures the name of Mr. J. W. Campbell, manager of Garing Estate, and formerly of the Agricultural Department, F.M.S.

MR. I. H. BURKILL, M.A., formerly Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India, and Curator of the Industrial Section of the India Museum, Calcutta, has been appointed Director of the Botanic Gardens, Singapore.

MR. WILLIAM HALES, A.L.S.—We are pleased to note that Mr. W. Hales, the well-known Curator of Chelsea Physic Garden, has been elected an Associate of the Linnean Society.

MR. JAMES LEIGHTON has been re-elected to the honoured position of Mayor of King Williamstown, South Africa. Mr. Leighton left Kew in 1880, and was first elected Mayor of the borough of his adoption in 1910.

MR. ERNEST HEMMING, late Manager of Meehan's Nurseries, Philadelphia, U.S.A., has been appointed Editor of the "The National Nurseryman," published in U.S.A. We wish him every success in his new capacity, and we still look forward to seeing him at our annual dinners.

YET another appointment has to be recorded amongst our journalistic members, Mr. G. W. Butcher having been appointed Assistant Editor of the *Journal of Horticulture*.

MESSRS. WILLIAM A. KENNEDY and JOSEPH PARKES, both of whom left Kew in 1880, have now retired after their long service in India. They have taken up their abodes at Finchley and Hither Green respectively. Mr. T. J. Harris has retired from the Botanic Station, Bermuda, and is now residing at Upper Norwood, S.E.

IN the retirement of Mr. W. J. Crisp from the time-honoured position of Packer the Garden staff loses one of its most widely-known members. Mr. Crisp entered Kew in 1877, and by many he will best be remembered for his useful, and at one time annual, demonstrations, given before the Mutual Improvement Society, on the art in which he excelled.

MR. F. J. EVANS has left the Botanical Dept., Trinidad, W. I., to take over the duties of Assistant Superintendent of Agriculture, Southern Nigeria.

MR. CYRIL HARDING has been appointed Secretary to the British Gardeners' Association, and we wish him success in his new sphere of activities.

ON the eve of going to press we learn of the appointment of Sir Sydney Olivier, K.C.M.G., late Governor of Jamaica, as Permanent Secretary to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, in place of Sir Thomas H. Elliott, K.C.B., who has been appointed Deputy Master and Comptroller of the Royal Mint. Sir Sydney's work in the tropics and at the Colonial Office will have familiarised him with some of the activities of Kew, and of Old Kewites resident in the West Indies.

The following changes and appointments have also to be recorded:—

Home.

- John Adamson, F., Hardy Plant Nursery, Guildford.
 W. J. Auton, H. G., Pyrford Court Gardens, Woking.
 E. M. Biggs, H. G., Backwell Hill House, West Town, Bristol.
 W. H. Capsticks, H. G., Hallgrove, Bagshot.
 E. Creek, Hort. Inst., West Suffolk Education Committee, Shire Hall, Bury St. Edmunds.
 J. W. Eves, Manager Agri. Hort. Research Station, Fruit and Cider Inst., Long Ashton.
 G. F. Gardiner, Bristol University Gdns.
 C. H. Harris, H. G., Branksome Hall, Darlington.
 W. H. Johns, Hort. Inst., Municipal Technical Institute, Belfast.
 G. H. Oliver, Education Dept., The Courts, Carlisle.
 G. W. Pyman, Hort. Lecturer, Staffs. C. C.
 W. H. Stone, H. G., Hyde Gdns., Wareham, Dorset.
 J. C. Wallace, Midland Agri. College, Kingston, Derby.

Indian and Colonial.

- F. Birkinshaw, Asst. Agri. Supt., St. Vincent, W.I.
 T. Cartwright, Forest Dept., Sudan Govt., Khartoum.
 G. H. Eady, Curator Bot. Dept., Aburi, Gold Coast.
 Robert Gill, Asst. Supt. Agricultural Dept., S. Nigeria.
 G. F. Illman, Kivuvu Rubber Co., Kampala P. O., Uganda.
 J. Lambourne, Asst. Supt., Agri. Dept., Selangor, F.M.S.
 A. J. Logsdail, B. S. A., Div. of Hort., Central Expt. Farm, Ottawa, Canada.
 E. W. Morse, Curator, Bot. Dept., Gold Coast.
 W. V. North, Roy. Bot. Gdn., Sibpur, Calcutta.
 W. H. Patterson, Govt. Entomologist, Gold Coast.
 F. W. Seers, Supt. State Gdns. to H.H. the Maharajah of Alwar, Rajputana, India.
 C. Snow, H. G., District Hospital, Auckland, N.Z.
 J. G. Watson, Asst. Supt., Govt. Plantations, Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S.
 H. M. Woolley, N. Borneo State Rubber Co. Ltd., Jesselton, B. N. Borneo.

Foreign.

- J. Brown, H. G., North Easton, Mass., U.S.A.
 Ch. L. De Troyer, Directeur, Grand établissement Horticole de Wolverthem
 lez Brussels, Belgium.
 Henri Frank, Directeur, Jardin Botanic Jaysinia, Samoens, Suisse.
 H. J. Goëmans, Co-director of the Société anonyme horticole de Mt. St.
 Amand, Ghent, Belgium.
 Edna M. Gunnell, Co-Principal, Rheinische Obst- und Gartenbauschule
 für Frauen, Godesburg a. Rhein, Germany.
 J. Schön, H. G., Okno, pr. Gozymalow, Galizia, Austria.

WEDDING BELLS.

Mr. A. E. Aubrey	to Miss E. Powell	at Swanley.	Sept. 2, 1912.
Mr. L. A. Boodle	„ Mrs. Emery	„ Richmond.	Sept. 18, 1912.
Mr. T. Clements	„ Miss E. Weekes	„ Dalton (Devon).	Nov. 7, 1912.
Mr. F. G. Cousins	„ Miss M. Trevelyan	„ North Petherton.	Aug. 5, 1911.
Mr. A. Hardie	„ Miss Waldir	„ Lahore.	Oct. 9, 1912.
Mr. James Lambert	„ Miss Bertha Lewis	„ Philadelphia.	Nov. 22, 1911.
Mr. D. Macgregor	„ Miss Fletcher	„ Ballyboy.	Jan. 13, 1912.
Mr. C. H. Middleton	„ Miss Jenkins	„ London.	Aug. 10, 1912.
Mr. W. J. J. Ressenar	„ Miss A. Carlill	„ Richmond.	July 25, 1912.

We hear that Messrs. W. H. Capsticks, A. R. Gould, J. McNab, and R. G. Simpson have also been married, but particulars are not to hand. We should be pleased to receive notice of any omissions.

NOTES.

WEATHER AND ATTENDANCE AT KEW.—Skating on the pond was indulged in by the staff for a few evenings early in February. An exceptionally fine April was succeeded by a summer which scarcely deserved the name at all, but, owing to the phenomenally prolonged heat of 1911, the year was a good one as regards floral display. The remainder of 1912 was exceptionally mild—indeed, it provided the second warmest December on record. Each year the attendance of the public continues notably to increase. The grand total for 1912 was 3,815,427, April providing the greatest monthly attendance (670,081), and Whit Monday the largest for any one day (167,723); it is, however, suggested that in the absence of turnstiles these figures may vary from the exact truth as much as, shall we say, to the extent of half-a-dozen or so!

	Rainfall in inches.	Temperature.	
		Maximum.	Minimum.
1912.			
January	3.52	48° F.	15° F.
February	1.47	57	15
March	2.68	62	31
April08	70	26
May	1.17	78	36
June	2.91	81	41
July	1.43	87	47
August	5.24	69	41
September	2.07	65	37
October	2.16	63	29
November	1.57	55	26
December	2.76	55	23
Total rainfall for 1912 ...	27.06	—	—

THE KEW ROAD.—The time-honoured horse trams no longer run their steady course from Kew Bridge to Richmond. They are superseded by the ubiquitous motor-bus. Moreover the Kew Road, at one time notorious for its unevenness, is at the time of writing a delight instead of a terror to the cyclist. It is now interesting to record that it was mud-splashing at Kew that gained the *Times* its nickname of “the Thunderer.” For the name was first applied when two ladies at Kew were bespattered with mud by a horseman riding much too close to them. The *Times*, in a leading article harshly criticising his bad manners, alleged that the horseman was the Duke of Cumberland, then resident at Kew. A denial was made on behalf of the Duke, and the *Times* then published a second article beginning “When a few days ago we thundered out,”—and popular appreciation of this modest expression saw to it that the nickname stuck even tighter than the mud.

ALTERATIONS IN THE ROCK GARDEN.—In pursuance of the general plan of rebuilding the rock garden, another portion has been completed this year, Cheddar limestone being substituted for the mixed materials which were originally used in its formation. The part rebuilt is the south-eastern quarter extending from the centre path leading into the herbaceous ground to the south end of the rock garden. The dripping well has been taken away and the mound made considerably higher on that side. The bog also has been made much larger, and the water leads down to it from the top of the hill by a series of four small waterfalls. There is no made channel through the bog, the water being allowed to lose itself and soak away through the soil to a drain at the far end. The steps at the south end have also been taken away and an easy gradient substituted. This will allow bath chairs to pass right through instead of having to return the same way, as they have had to do up to

now. All the large trees overhanging or adjacent to the rock garden have now been removed, the last to be taken down being the large specimen of *Acer dasycarpum* at the south end. Although this was the finest example of this species in the gardens, the welfare of the plants for which the rock garden is intended naturally received the first consideration.

THE CRICKET CLUB.—*Season 1912.* The Club this season has been exceptional as regards the number of matches. No fewer than 21 were arranged, but 2 had to be abandoned owing to bad weather. Of the remaining 19, 8 were won, 10 lost, and 1 drawn, and altogether the club had a very satisfactory season.

Some of our losses were accounted for by reason of weakened teams owing to the extra full programme.

We had most enjoyable matches with "Carters" (Raynes Park), Dover House, Sutton's, and Mr. Hill's XI., as in all our games in fact.

Our notable wins were over Sutton's (home), and Anguloa (whom we had not beaten for many seasons), and Veitch's (2), and Friar Park, also at home.

Mr. Hill fielded a strong side again this season to whom we lost by 87 to 113.

The season has been (financially), making allowances for the expense entailed by the heavy programme, a success, there being from 1911 a balance of £1 6s. 0d. brought forward. The receipts for 1912 were £13 4s. 0d., bringing the total to £14 10s. 0d. The total expenditure being £15 10s. 6d., leaves an adverse balance of £1 0s. 6d., this adverse balance now being cleared by means of a small levy.

A great deal of the expenditure is accounted for in payment of members travelling expenses (£3 5s. 0d.) and teas (£3 14s. 6d.).

Mr. Mudge as usual had a successful season with the bat and ball, also T. H. Parsons, E. M. Biggs, J. Sparrow, and J. Ridley.

The following Officers were appointed for the season:—*Captain*, T. G. Bullock; *Vice-Captain*, H. Hutchinson; *Committee*, H. Ryall, G. S. Crouch, C. Warren, T. Sargeant, T. Candler, J. Jarrett; *Hon. Treasurer*, Mr. A. Osborn; *Hon. Secretary*, T. H. Parsons.

ROYAL GARDENS FOOTBALL CLUB.—*Season 1911-12.* Owing to many changes of officers and players, this season's results fell somewhat short of the preceding season.

The Financial Report showed a deficit on the year's working, and the result of the season's matches was:—13 played, 2 won, 9 lost, 2 drawn, whilst 24 goals were scored for and 49 against.

A very hot and exciting struggle took place between the young gardeners in the North v. South match, the result of which was 4 goals to nil in favour of the South.

Season 1912-13. This season opened with the firm determination, on the part of a few, to mend matters. An energetic committee was formed, a full list of fixtures arranged, and, with a little persevering effort, a good list of supporters was procured, with the happy result that the financial accounts at present show a substantial balance on the right side.

A successful Social Evening on Dec. 4th last swelled the coffers a little.

Mr. A. W. Hill, M.A., F.L.S., has again kindly consented to stand as President and we have received the support of the Garden officials and also several past Kewites.

The result of the matches played this season, so far, is moderate, and shows that of 9 played, 3 have been won, 5 lost, and 1 drawn, with 27 goals scored for and 26 against.

Since last season we have lost the valuable aid in the field of Messrs. Biggs, North, Oliver, and Warren, to all of whom our thanks are due for past services.

The team is captained by H. W. L. Southgate, with A. G. Meads as Vice-Capt., and H. B. A. Tindall (Hon. Sec.).

ROYAL GARDENS SWIMMING CLUB.—An active Swimming Club has been formed as the result of a race in the Thames from Isleworth Ferry Gate to Kew Bridge, in which eight Kewites competed.

It took place on August 2nd, and proved to be one of the most exciting events of the year in connection with sport at Kew.

A good supply of boats containing spectators accompanied the swimmers, and a large crowd assembled on the bank and followed the race.

The competitors finished in the following order:—J. W. Sparrow, L. W. Gardner, H. W. Ruck, J. Jarrett, G. S. Crouch and H. B. A. Tindall (tie), H. Hutchinson, and M. J. Barnett.

Mr. Cowley and a local swimmer accompanied the competitors in the water.

Prizes were awarded as follows:—1st, Silver-gilt medal value 10s.; 2nd, Music-case, inscribed, value 7s.; 3rd, Silver medal value 4s.

With such a send-off a club was soon formed and obtained the support of 26 members.

Weekly instruction was obtained at the Richmond Baths, and several members profited considerably in acquiring the art of natation.

The season closed with a balance of 16s., which sum will go to form the nucleus for next year's working.

It is the intention of the club to start the coming swimming season with a full list of officers, patrons, and supporters, and to endeavour to obtain a Cup or Trophy for the Gardeners, to be competed for every year in the River Thames.

The Captain of the Club is L. W. Gardner, and the Hon. Secretary H. B. A. Tindall.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL SOCIAL was held on January 12th in the Boat House, Kew. About 110 were present including an admirable number of lady friends, and a fair muster of "old boys" who happen to live within easy distance. In addition to a capital programme of dances and a whist drive, songs were rendered by Messrs. Briscoe, Gardner, and James, while Mr. Braggins gave two performances of the Highland fling in capital style. Mr. C. Warren as M.C. and Messrs. Endres and Lambourne as stewards, together with Mr. Butcher as secretary, are to be complimented on the excellence of their arrangements. The Social, it is pleasant to note, has lost none of its old time merriment and, as in past years, it was again a great success.

OLD KEWITES AT HOME.—The following members of the Guild residing abroad have visited Kew since the publication of the last *Journal*; doubtless the Royal International Horticultural Exhibition held at Chelsea in May last proved a special attraction to some of them:—A. W. Close and E. Hemming (U.S.A.); R. Band, T. F. Chipp, and T. Hunter (Gold Coast); F. J. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, and W. Robson (West Indies); H. Davies, J. Parkes (India); C. E. F. Allen and J. Stocks (Portuguese East Africa); S. Arden (F.M.S.); J. Benbow (Italy); T. Cartwright (Soudan); T. J. Dinn (Holland); T. J. Harris (Bermuda); J. Hansen (Hamburg); T. W. Main (Malacca); T. D. Maitland (S. Nigeria); W. Purdom (China); F. S. Sillitoe (Khartoum); and W. J. Tutchter (Hong Kong).

KEWITES AS TRAVELLERS.—Mr. A. W. Hill, M.A., paid a visit to the West Indies in January 1912 to attend the eighth West Indian Agricultural Conference at Trinidad; Mr. W. J. Bean journeyed to Dalmatia; while among those in quest of alpines should be mentioned W. Irving to Switzerland, C. F. Ball to the Maritime Alps, and C. Davies to the Pyrenees. We are particularly pleased to record Mr. Purdom's safe return from China after a perilous journey.

WITH this issue we are sending out in leaflet form suggested new rules for the Guild. Owing to the large number of outstanding subscriptions, we bring the amended Rule 6 to the notice of Members, and hope that all annual subscribers will assist the Committee by paying their subscriptions regularly.

A NEW GUIDE TO THE GARDENS.—The *Official Guide* to the Gardens has long been out of print, and a new one entitled a "Popular Official Guide" has been prepared and published recently at the sum of sixpence. It consists of 104 pages of text, with map and index. The map and key-plan is taken from the latest survey, and indicates the position of the more important collections. It is admirably compiled, and we recommend it to the notice of Kew men.

THE CENTURY PLANT.—The largest *Agave* in the Gardens has taken the bold step of producing a magnificent inflorescence. It is indeed a bold step, and a final one, marking the close of the history of a stately specimen. To many Kewites in the tropics the occurrence would be regarded as quite commonplace; but at Kew it aroused great enthusiasm, and visitors flocked to see it in great numbers. The specimen was that of *Agave atrovirens*; it was removed from the Succulent House to the lawn outside, where its branching inflorescence attained the height of about twenty-five feet. It died after flowering at the probable age of seventy years, although, like other *Agaves*, it is known as the Century Plant, from the fallacious supposition that it flowers once in a hundred years.

PREMATURE.—It is our pleasure to record that Mr. M. C. Cooke, the distinguished cryptogamic botanist, is still “alive and lively” in spite of the many obituary notices that appeared in the botanical, horticultural, and daily press.

* * * * *

The reports, happily unfounded, of Mr. Cooke’s demise bring to notice the omission, up to this issue, of his name and address in our directory. This incident finds a parallel in American journalism. The incorrect report of the death of a noted millionaire appeared in a leading paper. The millionaire pointed out the inaccuracy of the statement, but the editor replied that it was not usual to make any corrections in the columns of his paper. The enraged millionaire protested that if the report was not corrected it would do incalculable injury to his business. A happy inspiration came to the editor, and in the next issue the millionaire’s name appeared at the head of the birth column!

THE LATE MR. T. RIDDLE.—Many Old Kewites, especially those at Kew between the years 1900 and 1906, will learn with deep regret of the death of Mr. T. Riddle, of Acton. Although not a horticulturist by profession he made many friends of Kew men, and some continued the friendship and regularly corresponded till the end, which came on March 25, 1912, after undergoing a serious operation.

A NEW CATTLEYA HOUSE.—The need of greater accommodation for plants in the Orchid Department has for some time been recognised, and a new house specially designed for the cultivation of *Cattleyas* has recently been erected in close proximity to the Orchid houses. The dimensions of the structure are: length 46 feet 9 inches, width 20 feet, height to eaves 6 feet 6 inches, to top of ridge 13 feet. The side and central benches in the house are of teak. The principal rafters are iron and the woodwork deal. Heywood’s patent system is used in the glazing. Two large evergreen oaks and some shrubs had to be removed, and the grass bank and chains covered with ivy which form the

boundary of the terrace on which the range is built, have been extended along the front of the new house.

BIRD-LAND.—Of birds on land the Peacocks and Storks still flourish, and have been joined by a pair of Demoiselle Cranes. One of the latter birds, with much perseverance and fortitude, sat on an egg in a conspicuous part of the Gardens for some weeks without, unfortunately, achieving any result. The Storks now number seven, only one bird having been reared this year as the second bird hatched out was inadvertently sat upon by one of its parents, with disastrous results. The photograph shews the two young birds, which were hatched in 1910, when they were about three months old.

WATERFOWL.—The collection of birds on the pond at Kew has for many years included a number of interesting species. During the past few years, owing to the success in breeding Carolina and other ducks, several birds hitherto unrepresented have been received in exchange for the surplus Carolinas. Among those of particular interest may be mentioned the Widgeon from the Island of Chiloe, chestnut-breasted Teal from Australia, White-faced Tree-ducks, whose home is S. America, a small grey Goose from New Zealand, Teal from Brazil, Japan, and Chile, Pintail ducks from the Bahamas, etc. A recent attempt to introduce the black-footed Penguin, kindly sent to Kew from S. Africa, has ended in failure, as the pair of birds wandered from the Gardens and took to the river. One of them was killed and the other, on its second escape, was captured alive and has been sent to Regent's Park. Before its capture, however, a keen-eyed correspondent of a halfpenny paper of very wide circulation published a paragraph on the "Japanese fishing Cormorant which had been destroying much fish in the Thames between Richmond and Twickenham," the note concluded "as it seldom rose from the water, and disappeared for long intervals, many people mistook it for an otter." Those who know the character of the wings or flappers of a Penguin will realise that its rising from the water would be a highly remarkable occurrence.

GREY SQUIRREL.—The North-American Grey Squirrel was introduced into the Royal Botanic Gardens five years ago, two pairs having been presented by the Duke of Bedford. Since then they have multiplied considerably, and have either destroyed or hybridised with the old brown squirrel so that not one of the latter is to be seen. They are now getting quite tame but, to the annoyance of those in charge of the Arboretum, they are utilizing the leaden tree-labels as tooth-sharpeners. A large number of the labels on Oak and Beech trees have been considerably reduced in size by the tearing away of the lead by the squirrels' teeth and the tooth-marks can be very clearly seen on the surface of the lead. Similar damage was done by the brown squirrels, but to nothing like the same extent as at the present time.

As a note appeared in our last issue pointing out how desirable it was that the hours during which the Gardens are open to the public should be extended, it was with particular pleasure that we shortly afterwards learned of an official decision that 10 A.M. opening should commence May 15 and terminate October 15. This is better; but it is a relatively small concession to the interests of the public at large, who, we consider, have legitimate ground for complaint that (for one thing) the Gardens do not open till noon in December, by which time it so often happens that the best of the day is over. We are also pleased to be able to announce that now only two foremen are on duty (by turn) as late as 6 P.M., and that, after having been refreshed by a tea interval. Surely this is the forerunner of a similar concession to the men. We never met anybody with a good word for the five hour afternoon obtaining at Kew; the great majority of employers discovered years ago that it is very much in their own interests to shorten hours, or initiate a tea interval.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.—Some of our readers may be acquainted with a little volume entitled "If"; we suggest to the authors that, in the event of a re-issue, they should incorporate an additional illustration:—"If the Suffragettes had started on the Palm House at Kew." Perhaps Old Kewites in such health resorts as Nyassa and New Guinea wot little of the perils risked by those who stay at home; but the following extract will enlighten them:—"Suffragettes. In consequence of the window-smashing campaign the Cumberland and Isleworth Gates were closed on March 4; the North Gallery, March 4-6; the Museums, March 5-6; and Kew Palace, March 7 to April 7." Nothing happened, but all the same some of us felt very brave, and have great hopes of sharing in the awards to be dispensed by a grateful Government when the campaign is ended by the giving of the vote.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR KEW MEN IN NORTH AMERICA.

In answer to your request for information regarding the opportunities for Kewites in Canada and the United States, I may say that there are excellent chances for the right men, and that I have often wondered why more of the Kew men do not emigrate. Having experienced the changed conditions of the New World with its brighter prospects, its higher wages (which enable a man to develop himself mentally and physically), its invigorating climate, and its shorter working hours, I marvel that any professional horticulturist should hesitate to venture out here providing he has youth and health on his side.

While to Kew must be given the credit of placing excellent men in responsible positions all over the world, not only in British Colonies or Dependencies, it must be admitted that a very small percentage of Kew men can be thus placed. There is, however, no cause for the less

fortunate ones to be discouraged, for out of their seeming misfortune may come their salvation, for what a determined man cannot find he will create.

To all Kewites who find themselves without positions after their time in Kew has expired, and who possess courage to support their convictions, I would say emigrate, and although the trail may be somewhat rough, and for a while success may not attend their efforts, yet in a few years I venture to state their positions, as far as remuneration is concerned, will on an average be infinitely better than anything Britain can offer, while socially little would be desired.

It is perfectly legal for a British Gardener to enter Canada if he has previously secured a position, but this is prohibited in the United States. Anyone who contracts with a person in the U.S. is liable to be deported; the alternative then is to apply for work on landing, and this is obviously better, as the applicant is glad to accept a subordinate position with the result that he adapts himself to his environment, becomes acquainted with climatic and cultural conditions, and learns the ways of the people without exposing to any degree his ignorance of these essentials, which ignorance would be quickly noticed were he occupying a more responsible position. He would thus have the opportunity of proving his worth to his employer, and promotion would invariably follow. The great majority of Kew men have gradually risen to their positions through tactfully becoming familiar with their environment. The secret of their success may thus be summed up in the word adaptability.

Kew men have found positions as Park Superintendents, Curators of Botanic Gardens, Assistants at the various agricultural colleges, and schools of horticulture; while others having found commercial work more lucrative, have established themselves in this line. Commercial horticulture in Canada and the United States to-day presents the opportunity of a life-time which no gardener with business ability or instinct can afford to lose.

April or May is the best time to land, as then employment can be readily obtained in the nurseries, truck (market) gardens, private places, or in the city parks. Good men are always in demand at this time, and while the wages paid by nurserymen or municipalities are not high for beginners, the average being about two dollars per day, yet this is sufficient to tide over until a better position is secured, as board and room can be had for six dollars per week. I have in mind men with whom I came personally into contact who started at the above figure and are now in receipt of eighteen hundred dollars per year, or six dollars and twenty-five cents per day, which more than pays for board and room for a week; of course in these cases the men were unmarried.

During the early part of August I visited the principal parks of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, with the object of gleanng all possible information *re* parks management, and although these parks appeared very beautiful, upon enquiry I found that very few trained gardeners were employed, probably not more than fifteen per cent., only the most

important work being done by these men, while ordinary day labourers were responsible for the rest. I have the statements of several superintendents and park officials to this effect, and these coincide exactly with my own previous experience of American Parks. When I say American I mean the United States and Canada, as in the Dominion the same conditions prevail. In the Queen Victoria Park we have found it almost impossible to secure the services of trained gardeners, and having secured have found it difficult to retain them for any length of time. This state of affairs is probably aggravated by the fact that, in addition to the demand for gardeners elsewhere, other vocations offer equally attractive salaries, in pursuit of which many gardeners abandon their profession.

In argument the reader may ask, why are good men not imported? There are many reasons which counteract this. It is not wise to import men directly to fill any position unless it is absolutely essential, as there is always the feeling amongst the native born that some one from their midst could be found to fill the position. This feeling, which is perfectly natural, is usually the source of much discord, and often leaves a bad impression on the mind of the new-comer. Secondly, in many parks, municipal or otherwise, appointments are made through political influence. This political barrier is only removed in extreme cases when it is imperative to secure the best men.

REMUNERATION FOR SERVICES.

Wages are graded according to the standing of the gardener. Head gardeners in private places, or foremen in nurseries, receive from seventy-five to one hundred dollars per month. There are of course exceptional cases where even one hundred and fifty dollars is paid. The salaries of Park Superintendents vary according to the nature and responsibility of their positions, from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty dollars per month being considered the average in a first class city, but here also we have instances of much larger salaries being paid. The Metropolitan Parks Commission of Boston pay their Superintendent four thousand dollars per year with house. Foremen in private places receive from sixty to eighty-five dollars per month, and journeymen fifty to sixty dollars for the same period. In many cases houses are also furnished for foremen, head gardeners, and park superintendents, but the ubiquitous bothy usually associated with British gardens is almost unknown.

A WORD OF WARNING.

It must not be assumed from what I have said that qualifications in professional life alone are essential to achieve success. A man's greatest enemy in this new land is himself, and although this may seem paradoxical, until the new-comer realizes this all-important fact ability to perform his daily duties will avail him little unless his deportment is tolerable.

I would warn every young fellow that arrogance is not tolerated, lack of ability in professional life is as nothing compared to this evil. Manliness is shown by deportment; the man who speaks in an arrogant manner is acting derogatorily to his own interests, and his remarks tend to injure other members of his profession, especially those of his own nationality. While I would not for a moment tolerate the thought that Kewites are of the above class, I may say that I have met many gardeners who have erred in this respect and consequently have suffered.

As the physical conditions of America are widely different from those of Britain, American horticultural methods naturally differ from British methods. I would, therefore, ask every gardener who intends emigrating to bear this in mind. Statements to the effect that "we can do better than that at home" or "that is not the way we do it" are naturally greatly resented; here, then, is the secret of the downfall of many otherwise worthy men.

Having tried in a general way to inform the reader of conditions as they exist in North America, I turn my attention solely to Canada ("the Land of the 20th Century"). Much of the information contained herein was obtained through the courtesy of the Dominion Immigration Officers at Niagara Falls and Toronto.

At present in Canada there is a greater demand for agriculturists (including gardeners) than for all other trades and professions combined. It must, however, be remembered that the term gardener is applied to all who do garden work. A man must work, sometimes very hard, but his reward will come just as sure as the sun sets, and his success will be measured according to his diligence.

The Canadian Government does not encourage in any way the immigration of clerks, office men, mechanics, artisans, or skilled workers of any sort except agriculturists, and no effort is made to find employment for such on their arrival. Does not this sound good? The term agriculturist as applied here meaning florists, fruit growers, farmers, and vegetable growers.

Canada requires that all emigrants entering the country during the winter months be in possession of fifty dollars, and during the spring and summer months of twenty-five dollars. The Dominion Government has no system of free or assisted passages, no immigrant is ever brought to Canada at the expense of the Government. Free transportation on railways is never given to immigrants by the Dominion Government. A special rate to inland destination in Canada is obtained by passengers in connection with their ocean tickets, or is obtained immediately upon arrival at ocean ports; but this rate is not granted by railways to persons travelling from one part of Canada to another except upon arrival in the country.

Canadian towns and cities are springing up like mushrooms, and with their growth the consequent development of parks and open spaces must proceed apace. Private property owners will embellish their grounds

and emulate the beautiful old-fashioned gardens of Britain, "of which we possess already many examples," and as the great country to the west is opened up, experimental stations, colleges of agriculture, and schools of horticulture will be established.

The influx of immigration is responsible for the above state of things, which augurs well for the future, and although at present there is not the field of opportunity as presented in the United States for positions in parks and private places, it is safe to assume that Canada will, in the near future, rival its neighbour to the south in the number of its parks and gardens, and eventually in the demand for good practical men.

Perhaps some reader with a knowledge of American conditions may criticise my statements adversely. Experience is the great teacher, and what I have written is the lesson she taught me during years under varied conditions, but the sum and substance of it all is pre-eminently the fact that opportunity exists on all sides. The gates of the last Great West are open, and there is room for all.

Queen Victoria Park,
Niagara Falls, Ontario.

H. G. MOORE,

WORKS AND DAYS.

I DON'T know the Editor of this journal, but I hope some day to shake him by the hand, for he is a friend, and I'll tell you why. The transmigration of souls is an old and pet study of mine, and the Editor says distinctly that I left Kew in 1869, which is exactly two whole years before I assumed this present body. Surely now, *now* I can build up a truthful and obvious thesis, not of an Indian or Chinese, but of myself; there is no necessity for any dim and dusty hypothesis appertaining to anybody who lived amongst idols or oriental accoutrements of any kind; now I have a firm and positive foundation for my long sought structure. The fates are good to me; the only shadow of a ghost of a suspicion is that the printer —. At one time I had a man in the garden working the works of the "odd man" about the place, doing a bit of glazing or painting. Poor man, he had not the best of education, in fact he could neither read nor write, but his earthly Elysium seemed to blossom if you told him to get a pane of glass 12" by 10", he would ostentatiously take out an antiquated black lead pencil and a pocket book begrimed with tobacco ashes, and laboriously set down a series of hieroglyphics to signify—at least to his own satisfaction—that the pane of glass—*one* pane of glass 12 by 10—was required. Well, one day I gave John the job to paint three frame sashes; this he did. But then the sashes were slightly different in size, and unless each went into its own place it would not fit; so I told him to number them "1," "2," and "3" in black paint, and in order that he might do it neatly I found an old camel-hair pencil to do it with. John was highly proud

of his trust. He got in the "1" and "2" but the "3" was put in upside-down! "Why John!" I cried, "just see what you've done." "Why?" asked he. "Well you have inverted the 3." John was stricken, and said humbly, "Well sir, you said yourself that this brush was poor, and I couldn't do no better. *I must have a better brush.*" Perhaps after all the printer—well, I am glad to call the Editor, *our* Editor, a friend.

Speaking of *our* possessions reminds me. One of the greatest assets of the Kew Guild is this common sentiment of possession. I would not be surprised if Mr. Scott, now in the Arlington Heights, Santa Barbara, speaks of the pagoda at Kew as "Our pagoda." None of us would be ashamed to be heard speaking of "Our library at Kew." Perhaps we do not possess the books, but it is our library. We speak of *our* cricket team, and *our* guild, and *our* journal. Well, what are they but the ideals of youth materialised? Friendships in the concrete? Marks, excrescences of enthusiasms shed by the way!

It is not always safe to allow oneself to become reminiscent; we are only men, and emotion labels us as such. We count the periods of our life by years and days, but these are made up rather by gradations of passions and lethargies and ambitions. In youth we revel in anticipations and dreams. Our ambitions were supposed to be inspirations, certainly we found them provocative. The hopes of twenty are positively disgusting in the light of the experience of forty. At sixty we put experience under a microscope, and with the aid of the never-failing angel of imagination we find glints of pleasure in them, and glints only. Youth is a tremendous asset withal. With an ambition and a will, who knows but that fields of battle will be notorious of victory. Youth is formative, enthusiastic, and not too calculative, too restrained. Age inevitably brings its burden of responsibility, its hopes deferred and sombre, passionless judgment. Success of a kind there may be, professional, intellectual, moral. Youth's visions pale with the passing of the years, but out of the greyness there rises a colour the more beautiful because of its being the more truthful. After all, truth, knowledge, and pleasure are more nearly related than the fantastic ideals of youth would suggest. The genius may construct a landscape after the manner of men, but it does not take a genius to see its beauty or revel in its teachings.

Back in those early days at Kew, when life was young and hopes ran high, we used to talk of the good days coming; unending were the projects of our suggestive spirits; the road to fame and success wanted only the willing traveller. We talked as if all we attempted would be forthwith accomplished! Alas, we reckoned as only youths can reckon—recklessly. Yet it was good to be daring, for if we saw, and saw all, then we should have failed, probably failed ingloriously. I have often tried to compare many of our youthful prophecies concerning one another with the actual results as they abide to-day. Some of them

were approximately right, and others fell far short or fell far beyond the mark. It would be easier now to prophesy from the same data. Experience adds accuracy to our judgment. Factors beyond the ken of youth temper the character and mould the man.

Unto the very last I shall be humbly grateful to my sojourn at Kew for my conception of variety. I always knew there was unspeakable variation, say, amongst any given order of plants, but at Kew in those early days there was that ebullient suggestion of variety in *everything*; in the genera, in the species and variety; in the contour of the land, in the disposition of books; in the temperament of man; in the evolution of works and days. Thus we had the inestimable advantage of gleaming knowledge anent the suitability of plants for certain positions, of books for certain purposes, of men on account of their fitness along certain lines. Friendships were formed, some, perhaps, have passed out of our lives for ever physically, but personally, they never will. Foibles only remain to remind us of this man or that; but Kew men are distinctive rather than general. True we have some features in general, our regard for the dear old garden and anything appertaining to it, happily, let me add; anything of a personal character of any man or woman or boy that has ever passed within the curriculum. There are many groups of men which can be spoken of as such, but not so of Kew men. They stand or fall individually. One man goes east and another goes west. We watch their progress, each in his own sphere, geographically, temperamentally, professionally. One swelters under the tropical sun, a pioneer of Empire; another, in this or some other country, guides the thought of untold numbers of readers from an Editorial chair; another, perhaps, humbly plies his calling in some remote garden in his native land,—where a visitor is a rarity and the advent of the Guild Journal is as a breath of fresh air, so sweet are the memories it awakens of the days of long ago.

The man of “only ordinary ability,” who has done “nothing great,” is usually a man whose companionship is well worth seeking. It is true he has written no book; he has done nothing in the way of journalism no one quotes him; his life and doings are all obscure; he has not travelled or made a reputation reaching beyond the limits of a small circle. And yet he may have kept going for thirty or forty years the yearly round, the common task. Seed time and harvest, summer and winter, each has received his attention, his care, his skill. A good half a life-time he has steered the bark, in fair and foul weather, to success—limited of course to the satisfaction of master and men. His labour has been arduous, his remuneration small, his attainments mediocre. See him as you will, he is retiring, unobtrusive, and quiet. I fancy I see him this hot July evening. He does not seek publicity, he resents it; so he smokes his pipe while seated underneath the gable window of his cottage. His wife, now no longer young, at his side—no word is spoken. They know each other's thoughts without the use of words.

The sun is setting over the western hills at his right. Limes and beeches flank the sides of the park which reaches the wicket gate in front. An undulating panorama of country stretches away down and down before him until it is lost in the ripples of the blue sea. The air is quiet and heavily laden with the perfumes of flowers, and a sense of peace and restfulness gathers to fitly close the day's work. A time of reverie prevails . . . memory revives, and there flits, unsought, before his mind visions of long ago, of youth, of hopes, of ambitions, of manhood's awakening, of early home, of children ; . . . now contemplative . . . now vigorous . . . now reflective. The shadows fall . . . both man and woman, responsive to the promptings of some common mind, contented with their lot, willing to fill their allotted niche thankfully and apart from the noise and crash of the multitude, leave the seat of their reverie and enter the house and close the door.

To speak of "brilliant" men is invidious, and the obscure life may not appeal to one's imagination, but you would have to exhaust your ordinary nomenclature to find an appellation to describe, fitly, the "ordinary" Kew man. To call him by his right name you would have to imply the worth of the true man ; character, of the utmost integrity ; skill, that of the expert ; and perhaps of notoriety, none ; but of the category of the faithful of whom the world may well be proud.

H. WILLIAMS (1896).

OBSERVATIONS ON PAPUA (BRITISH NEW GUINEA).

THE totally different opinions expressed by various authors on Papua may raise a doubt in the mind of an observant reader as to their accuracy. I should therefore like to point out that the habits and customs of the Papuan are quite different in the various districts, also the vegetation ; while most of the articles have been on Dutch New Guinea. A book by Miss B. Grimshaw deals with British New Guinea generally, and is compiled from the notes of Missionaries, Planters, Miners, and Government Officials, but very little was known until recently about the interior from Collingwood Bay on the North East Coast ; it was here the Mombiri Co. had taken up land under the direction of Mr. Wickham, well known by his connection with the introduction of the Para Rubber (*Hevea brasiliensis*) to the East.

The Bay, being full of coral-reefs, is dangerous to navigate. The coast-line is marked by a belt of Mangroves varying from one chain to one-and-a-half miles in depth ; behind this swamp lies hilly country, the hills being covered with a fine grass and a small bushy tree dotted here and there. The source of the creeks is marked by the vegetation, which consists of Pandanus jungle or a mixed vegetation, which was cleared and planted with Para Rubber.

I planted some Ceara seed on the grassy hills and they did remarkably

well. I might add that the *Ficus* family is largely represented, though I found none of any economic value; there is good timber growing, but not in quantities large enough to export; wild Mango trees are to be found in the jungles, but the fruit is not fit to eat; in fact edible fruit is conspicuous by its absence, though Bananas, Cocoa-nuts, and Pawpaws do well around the villages on the flats.

I made a collection of Orchids, but owing to ill-health at the time of leaving was unable to get them packed. Ferns are also well represented, including a *Lygodium*, the long twining stem of which the natives split and plait into armlets, afterwards working in strips of yellow taken from the pseudobulb of a species of *Dendrobium*.

Animals are represented by the Wild Pig, Wallaby, Bush Rats, etc. Snakes are plentiful in some localities. Once I nearly walked on an Alligator which had come out on the track to sun itself; can't say which was the more startled, but it soon got to the water, in spite of about 30 boys who failed to overtake it.

In the grassy country I had good sport hunting the Wallaby, and my boys were always keen on my shooting the animal, which I always turned over to them with the exception of the tail, used for making soup. A Wallaby weighs 50 to 100 lbs., and I have seen thirteen of my boys eat five Wallaby and two Wild Dogs besides their ordinary rations of rice, &c., in one day, and waste nothing except the largest bones! They will not stick a pig for fear of losing the blood.

The marriage customs in this locality are simple:—When a boy is old enough he selects his partner and then makes a present of a pig and perhaps a tomahawk and some tobacco to her parents, who thereupon celebrate the occasion by a dance, lasting 2 or 3 days, in which I have only seen males take part. Polygamy is practised, but the first wife is always the head of the establishment.

W. J. DOWN,

*late Horticulturist and Planter to the
Mombiri Rubber Plantation, Ltd.*

BRIEF REMINISCENCES.

As it is now over forty years since I left Kew, a few notes as to the conditions that prevailed there in those far off days will possibly be of interest to some readers of the *Journal*.

In the first place they may serve to recall memories of the past among the limited number of the old stagers still left, and also allow the present-day students the opportunity of comparing Kew of old with what it is now.

The changes that have taken place concern not the gardeners alone, but also the numerous visitors, for many irksome restrictions are now removed. In my time the Botanic Gardens and the Pleasure Grounds were separated from each other by a substantial iron fence, pierced by

four gates at different parts. Just inside the Botanic portion was a notice-board to the effect that smoking was prohibited within this fence, and the rule in question was rigidly enforced. Next, notice-boards with the injunction to keep off the grass, and the lusty shouts of the constables to the same effect, were greatly in evidence everywhere, while restrictions as to bags and parcels were far more exact than they are to-day. Furthermore, the Gardens were not open on week-days till one o'clock winter or summer, and on Sundays at two o'clock.

The rules and regulations then in force for the young gardeners will probably appeal more to the *Journal* readers than those for visitors.

With regard to the students, it may be safely said that the changes are, in their case, much more marked than in those which concern the visitors alone.

There was, for instance, no half holiday on Saturday, indeed we had to work till six o'clock on every day of the week, although the labourers were allowed to leave off at five on Saturdays. Next, sports and recreation of all kinds were absolutely banned,—one could almost use a more forcible but somewhat similar word.

An hour's cricket on Kew Green during a summer's evening could always be depended upon to form the subject of a summons to the Curator's office, in which John Smith the second (to distinguish him from the previous Curator of the same name, familiarly called Old Jock), would lecture the culprit on the sin that he had committed in wasting in useless frivolity the precious time that should have been spent in study, thus completely ignoring the old adage that "all work, etc." What would have been thought by those in power in my time of balls, socials, cricket and football matches, can well be imagined.

The remuneration, too, was different to what it now is, the bulk of the young gardeners receiving 14 shillings per week, while a few of the more responsible obtained the sum of 16 shillings. The Sunday pay was on the same scale, it being 2 shillings and 4 pence for an entire day, whereas for the afternoon alone 2 shillings were paid. This afternoon duty was then regarded as a plum worth securing.

Taking all these and many other things into consideration, I do not think that the students of to-day would view with favour a return of what is so glibly spoken of as "the good old times."

It is not alone in these matters that changes have taken place, for the aspect of the gardens is in many respects greatly altered. In my time the T range did not exist, the plants being accommodated in several scattered houses that have now disappeared, the only rockwork was a small heap near the old Ice House; the Temperate House was without its wings, while the grounds were not opened up by vistas as they are now.

These and numerous other changes makes the Kew of 1912 very different from the Kew of 1870.

W. TRUELOVE.

KEWITES AS AUTHORS.

THE following works have been compiled by members of the Guild during 1912:—

- ANDERSON, J. W. *Catalogue of the Plants in the Botanic Gardens, Singapore.* \$1.00.
- BURKILL, I. H., M.A. *Determination of the Prickly Pears now wild in India.* Vol. iv. No. 6, *Records of the Botanical Survey of India.*
- CURTIS, CHARLES H. *Annuals, Hardy and Half-Hardy.* Present-day Gardening Series. (T. C. & E. C. Jack, Edinburgh.) 1s. 6d.
- *Sweet Pea Annual*, published by the National Sweet Pea Society. 2s.
- DUNN, S. T., and W. J. TUTCHER. *Flora of Kwangtung and Hong Kong.* (*Kew Bulletin*, Additional Series X.) Price 4s. 6d.
- FRASER, JOHN. *Journal of the R. H. S. Club.* (Spottiswoode & Co., Ltd.)
- HARVEY, F. W. *Fruit-Growing for Beginners.* (*Country Life Library*, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden.) 1s.
- HOSKING, A. *School Gardening.* (University Tutorial Press, Ltd., New Oxford Street, London.) 3s. 6d.
- MACMILLAN, H. F. *A Handbook of Tropical Gardening.* New edition. (H. W. Cave, Colombo.)
- NEWSHAM, J. C. *Farm Institutes in relation to Agricultural Education.* (School Farm, Basingstoke.) 6d.
- PEARSON, R. HOOPER. Editor, *Present-day Gardening Series.* Vols. XII.—XV. (T. C. & E. C. Jack, Edinburgh.) 1s. 6d. per vol.
- THOMAS, H. H. *The Complete Gardener.* (Cassell & Co., Ltd., London.) 10s. 6d.

LETTERS FROM OLD KEWITES.

MR. C. E. F. ALLEN, who has lately returned from Mocimboa, Portuguese East Africa, where he has been conducting experiments for the Nyassa Rubber Co., writes:—

“We failed in our efforts to get at the indigenous Vine Rubber (*Landolphia* sp.) in Portuguese Nyassa, and our Company has been badly hit thereby from a financial point of view. The rubber was situated in the interior of the country, an as yet unsubdued native territory; it is occupied by a happy and casual lot of darkies known as the ‘Makondi.’ Our men were repulsed by force each time they began

to penetrate the Rubber forest. Their position was rendered untenable, and the Company has *pro tem.* left that region. The Makondi are about the ugliest people of the various African types I have yet met; they train their upper lip to protrude horizontally some two inches beyond the usual contour of the nigger face. What little dress they affect usually consists of a skin of some small-sized animal, leaving most of their beautifully tattooed bodies in the full light of day. They are a well-built and fairly tall race, and are armed with bows and arrows and spears, and frequently guns of very ancient patterns; the guns are less to be feared than their arrows. A Makondi village is invariably stockaded, and each has a chief. They have no single great man apparently in their tribe, but many. In the case of war they unite against the general enemy, which naturally to them is the white man. The Portuguese have territory all round them under their law; and I suppose civilization! will one day take away their independence too. As a tribe they have been greatly feared by their neighbours, and are given credit for great powers in the medicine-man line. I remember once giving some visitors who came to see me a dead crocodile which I had just shot, and there was some concern shown by my people, who said there was a poison in a part of the crocodile (the gall, I believe) which they would use to poison the river, and as they lived on the same river that my camp was on, some 10 miles above us, we should suffer. They can put *genii* into folk, make them ill and cause death; but there are also great experts among them for curing diseases, specialists for various complaints. Personally I have no faith in their medicines: many of them are poisons and act as emetics, and so may cure a bilious attack, etc. Their language is very little known, as is their country, to the white man. What I saw of them left the impression of a merry folk, but they have a nightmare in their heads that the white man will come to the country: and if it is believed that there is money (rubber) in their country, I suppose he will. On the farm I once persuaded some half-dozen to sign on for work for a month, but two days was enough for them; they came and asked for their money and said that a month would kill them: working from when the sun was rising until it set, they said, was too long for a Makondi. This reminds one of the story of the American plantation negro, who, looking towards the sky, said, 'Lord, de cotton am so grassy, de work am so hard, and de sun am so hot, dat I b'lieve dis darky am called to preach.' I paid them off, and they promised to come back with hundreds of others of their people, but I never got a Makondi on the books again. There was much amusement about the affair amongst the Makua—the working-people of the country. They used to come down and trade their grain with me, and they are wonderful bargainers; it might easily take a morning to arrive at a satisfactory price for two-bobs' worth of rice. One wanted lots of time and no end of patience; more of both than was there. The only persons who can trade with them with profit

are the banyan and Indian coast traders, who are also heedless of time and good talkers, and as they often prefer exchange in cloth to money they have a much greater assortment of goods to barter with than other people; they add piece by piece of cloth and then a little salt perhaps, and half a cigarette may make just all the difference in completing the bargain. The principal produce of the Makondi are rubber (boiled, as a rule), tobacco sold to the coast natives, gum, and grains. On the whole, the Makondi are well off.

“Although we cannot get the Makondi to work, Nyassa has an enormous labour supply and no employers practically. There is also plenty of fine agricultural land, both near the coast and on the plateau, but its turn has not come yet and there is no reason why it should, I suppose. We have at any rate plenty of room for the pioneer farmer and planter in our own Colonies. On the way home, going up the coast, the busy ports of German East Africa and British East Africa were a great contrast to the peaceful, next-year-will-do sort of atmosphere of the picturesque capital of Nyassa.”

Mr. J. LAMBERT, of the Botanical Gardens, Philadelphia, U.S.A., writes on November 1st, 1912:—

“It is not the aim of the writer to in any way influence a man’s mind from his own inclinations, but merely to cite observations made during the past five years he has spent in this country, in the hope that it may be of use to those contemplating migration to these shores. Much has been written on the subject of conditions in America, and a great deal more can be said, especially by those who have roughed it in these parts. A man on the verge of leaving Kew is full of ambition, ‘or should be.’ He is seeking the opportunity to make good. England affords slight chance; the Government foreign service less. Probably the best thing that occurs to him is America. Before taking the step of migrating he must understand that America is not a place to make a fortune, but rather the land to bid farewell to such visions. He must look at it as a very serious move in life.

“America affords good opportunities for the type of man Kew produces, especially those free from excessive ambition, who are willing to start at the bottom and ‘make good.’ Kew is a good recommendation, but it must be supported by ‘producing the goods.’ American ideas and methods are entirely different to those practised in England, and the first thing a new-comer has to accomplish is to familiarize himself with these and the climatic conditions. Do not be afraid to take advice; take it willingly from any one, seek it. Forget that characteristic line of talk, ‘We do this and that in the Old Country’; it doesn’t work. Leave the ‘hot air’ to the long list of artists, ‘your not qualified,’ and seek to gain confidence by your work alone. Be prepared to do work that is not strictly horticulture in

England; for you will undoubtedly be called upon to do such work as greenhouse construction, steam or hot-water fitting, etc. Kewites have an advantage in the profession with their inestimable training received at Kew. It is not that they have such a wonderful knowledge, but that Kew has laid a good foundation whereby they can build upon in any branch of the profession. Put aside the thoughts of becoming Horticultural Instructor, or such like; the country produces too many College-trained men for such positions, and the practical trained man without a Degree has a very remote chance. Public Parks and open spaces, in fact, any Municipal or Federal position, is out of the question until you become a citizen after five years from date of landing. Such positions are political. Form your line of study to qualify for running a commercial or private establishment, or handling a Botanical collection. The rate of remuneration varies according to locality. In the East an assistant receives from \$30 to \$35 per month, board, and room. Head gardeners and foremen from \$75 to \$125 per month. On the West, where living expenses are higher, salaries advance accordingly. The hours per day are usually from 7 A.M. to 5.30 P.M., with one hour for lunch. Kewites in America have gloriously upheld and reflect great credit on their Alma Mater, and, judging by the *Journal*, have secured a good percentage of the 'plums.' An attempt has been made to form an American Branch of the Guild, but owing to the large territory it is regarded by many as impracticable. The future generation of Kewites migrating to these shores would do well to get in touch on arrival with the nearest Kewite. I have still to meet the Kewite who would not do all in his power to assist a new-comer in any way possible. Although we have not an organized Branch, there is the sincerest brotherly feeling extended to one another. Let us hope that the future generation of Kewites to these shores will uphold the enviable records of the past and present generation of Kew men in America."

Mr. F. BIRKINSHAW writes from The Agricultural Experiment Station, St. Vincent, West Indies, on November 9, 1912:—

"It is only some two months since I came to the West Indies, so these remarks must be taken as simply first impressions of a strangel and and clime.

"I arrived in the colony of St. Vincent at the end of August, which is the hottest time of the year. Arrayed in a crash suit, it is only on the hottest days that one feels really inconvenienced by the weather. For the next three or four months I am looking forward to a slightly cooler and really pleasant temperature. Travelling on horseback is the usual thing here, and it is a great change after the trams and buses of Kew and its surroundings. The hilly country is another marked contrast. West Indian ponies,

however, are used to their work, and I am not only getting quite accustomed to, but am beginning to enjoy, riding up hill and down dale. I always have had a sneaking regard for hills, and much prefer a little overdose of them to the monotony of a too level country.

"The Agricultural Department of the West Indies does for its agricultural community (naturally a very large majority of the population) every whit as much as its namesake at home as regards distributing useful literature, and much more than the larger organization in the way of practical help, by keeping in close touch with those for whose interests it exists and carries on its work.

"In this island there is an Agricultural Experimental Station, combined with an Agricultural School. Here are my quarters, and a very pleasant spot it is. Directly in front are the experiment plots, and Richmond Hill forms a fine background to them. A little to the east rises Dorset Hill; the names bringing many pleasant thoughts to mind of the places bearing the same name in England. These hills are covered with bush and plantations of cotton, with here and there a Cabbage Palm towering aloft, raising its tuft of feathery leaves on a gaunt stem high above everything else in the vicinity.

"The Botanic Garden is a little over a mile from here; on the opposite side of Kingstown. That, too, is delightfully situated, as well as being interesting botanically. Especially on moonlight nights (and we do get bright, clear moonlights here) it is an ideal spot for a stroll. On such evenings the Garden is left open to the public until 10 o'clock.

"As I said above, I am a fresher and can only treat of things in a general way. Judging, however, by the little I have seen of the work done by the Agricultural Officers in these islands, I am more than ever convinced that the course taken last year in asking for improved lectures and facilities was fully justified. May I suggest that present Kewites can do the old Institution most good by availing themselves to the full of the opportunities already offered. If we could realize when in Kew that its purpose for us depends upon how far it is a help towards learning our profession thoroughly and were to relegate the other and minor matters in connection with our stay there to their proper place, Kew would, I think, be in a better position in the future to hold its own as a training ground for the horticulturist."

Mr. J. W. ANDERSON writes from the Botanic Garden, Singapore, on September 13th, 1912:—

"Having duly received permission to proceed to Sarawak on a collecting trip, I left Singapore on the 30th of July, taking with me one of our Malays, employed in the Gardens, to act as general servant.

"This territory is unique in having for its ruler the only white Rajah in the world, and, though placed under British protection in 1888, the Rajah is all-powerful. Everywhere one finds evidences of his care and forethought for the welfare of the natives of his country,

and though it may seem strange at first on being told that no European may buy land and sell it again after enhancing its value, it certainly secures the continued prosperity of the native community. Malays and many tribes of Dyaks comprise the real population, but everywhere one finds the ubiquitous Chinaman with his shop or small plot of land. The land is sold to Chinamen on the condition that they immediately cultivate it, but on failing to do so, it reverts to the Government. The Chinaman is a good agriculturist in many ways, but evidences of his wastefulness are not wanting. He absolutely takes the last grain of fertility out of the soil, then packs up and commences again in virgin land.

“Though many of the plants of Sarawak would be extremely welcome to Kew and elsewhere, wise restrictions are placed on plant-collectors and collectors in general. Owing to the despicable action of one collector, who obtained no fewer than 100 of the rare Argus Pheasant, the Rajah now prohibits the exportation of native plants and natural history collections. Further, a permit has to be obtained before one is allowed to proceed into the interior on such expeditions. This is undoubtedly a wise precaution, for it prevents collectors grabbing indiscriminately all available specimens of the rarer plants and animals, thereby exterminating them, and also ensures a happy hunting ground for bona fide collectors for many years to come. Other countries with a flora rich in rarities would do well to follow this example.

“Two native collectors accompanied me to a place called “Gunong Ramput” or “The Grass Mountain,” and Dyaks were engaged to carry the necessary impedimenta. On reaching a little Dyak “kampong” or village in the course of our journey, and as rain came on in torrents, there was nothing else for it but to unpack and pass the night in the house of the head man or chief. Never shall I forget the nauseous odour which permeated the division in which I partook of my evening meal. Some faint idea of what this was like may be obtained if I enumerate the various occupants of this small house. Of those whose home this was, there were four males with their wives and at least three young children, four dogs with two pups, two cats, a monkey and its young progeny, about 20 fowls of various ages, my five carriers, my servant, and myself. Mark you, all on the upper storey as it were. Underneath was an old sow and from five to seven young sucklings absolutely wallowing in filth. To this must be added all the necessary parasites and the accompanying hordes of mosquitoes. The floor of this upper storey consisted of saplings about an inch in diameter lashed together with rotans and placed about an inch apart. My bed consisted of a piece of oil-cloth placed over these saplings, and for a pillow I had a bundle of specimen papers.

“On the following morning an early start was made for “Gunong Ramput” proper, this being reached by walking along the top of a ridge of mountains, The range forms the boundary line between

Sarawak and Dutch Borneo and a most lovely view was obtained, when I was able to see the sea on both sides, across miles and miles of virgin jungle, having in places little green patches, these being either the deserted gardens of Dyaks or Chinese, or else some of the innumerable pepper gardens which abound there.

“Words fail me to express the wealth of vegetation on the top of this mountain, for though everything was dwarf by comparison with the vegetation on the lower reaches of the mountains, the plants grew luxuriantly. Here one saw a deep red *Rhododendron* in full flower, brilliant patches of a *Medinilla*, and most wonderful of all—a lovely deep yellow *Spathoglottis*, the name of which I have not been able to ascertain up to the present. I feasted my eyes on this, for indeed it was a goodly sight. Hundreds of plants were seen, all in flower, and I had some fifty carefully lifted and wrapped in sphagnum, of which there was abundance. *Nepenthes* grew everywhere and I was indeed sorry to leave them behind, but it was really useless to try to get them back alive with the limited means at my disposal. There seemed to be at least five or six different varieties, from the huge pitched one somewhat like *Nepenthes Rajah* to a small, tiny one which thrived in pure sphagnum.

“On the return journey to our camping-place, *Bulbophyllum longisepalum*, *Cœlogyne quadrangularis*, and *C. Rochussenii* were obtained in quantity among many others too numerous to mention. It was long past dusk before we had everything packed and all the specimens in presses ready for the return journey at daylight next morning. On the following morning, the supply of water being exhausted, we commenced our descent without the soothing influence of a cup of tea but, by forcing the pace, we reached the bottom shortly before ten o'clock, when we came across a lovely stream. Oh, the delights of a bathe after three days without a wash!

“Among the many other plants obtained in Sarawak were:—*Cypripedium Stoneii*, *Alocasia Lowii*, and *Anæctochilus discolor*, all growing in leafmould on limestone rocks; *Phalænopsis cornu-cervi*; *Dendrobium sanguinolentum*; many species of *Platyclinis* and *Ploco-glottis* and a few pieces of *Vanda Lowii*, and many, many others.

“It was with real regret that I boarded the steamer *en route* for Singapore once more, and if the fates are kind, I sincerely hope to renew my acquaintance with that most delightful of countries—Sarawak.”

Mr. J. LAMBOURNE writes from the Department of Agriculture, F.M.S., Kuala Lumpur, on December 3rd, 1912:—

“I landed at Penang on my way here, and found it a very interesting place with a fairly large European population. The Government officials and chief merchants are nearly all British; but the great mass of the people are Chinese, including some of the wealthiest merchants, the agriculturists of the interior, likewise most

of the mechanics and labourers. There are various other Eastern races represented, such as Klings, Arabs, Parsees, Bengalees, and Tamils from Ceylon and South India. The native Malays are boatmen and fishermen, and live in small cottages either projecting into the sea and supported on wooden legs or cottages built in a similar manner in the suburbs of the town. The town comprises handsome public buildings and churches, Mahomedan mosques, Hindoo temples, Chinese joss-houses, good European houses, massive warehouses, queer old Kling and Chinese bazaars, and a long suburb of bungalows in which the Europeans of the town live.

“The journey from Penang proved very interesting but exceedingly hot—at least so it seemed to me, as, having only just arrived in the tropics, I had not had time to get used to the heat. After leaving Prai, the railway passes through comparatively flat country for some miles, with cocoa-nut and rubber plantations on both sides of the line, trees in every stage of development, Padi-fields from which the Padi had been harvested before I came down; and virgin and secondary jungle, which grows very luxuriantly and covers nearly all uncultivated land. Further down the line the railway runs through some very mountainous and hilly country, and affords splendid facility for seeing mountain scenery in the tropics. The mountains are all covered with luxuriant forest vegetation. There are a large number of Orchids, *Platyseriums* and other Ferns, growing high upon the trunks of trees and very difficult to reach.

“Glimpses of Malay life in the interior are interesting. The Malay lives in a small wooden house with an Attap-thatched roof propped upon wooden supports, the floor being about three feet from the ground. These are generally built on flat country, usually by the side of a swamp or river. The house is generally surrounded by a piece of land several acres in extent, which is planted with fruit trees of various kinds, Cocoa-nuts, Rubber, Tapioca, Bananas, and a number of other things all mixed together and in most cases very thickly planted. The Malay also grows Padi wherever he can get suitable land easily flooded by diverting a stream or river.

“Tin mines and old workings are to be seen everywhere as one travels by train. These are mainly worked by Chinese and form a profitable source of revenue to the country, as a tax is levied on the output, which is large. It is due to Tin and Rubber that the F.M.S. is such a rich country to-day.

“By far the largest area in all the Government plantations is covered with Para Rubber. Other crops grown with varied success are *Coffea robusta*, *C. liberica*, *C. hybrida*, Formosan Camphor (*Cinnamomum camphorum*), Sisal, and Manila hems (*Agave regida* var. *sisalana* and *Musa textilis* respectively); these are all doing fairly well and look promising. *Manihot heptaphylla* is also doing well on Gunong Angsi at an altitude of 1200 feet.

“Of the Kewites resident in this country I have only up till now met three, namely, Mr. Wood of Taiping and Messrs. Anderson and Derry of Singapore. I have heard much of Mr. Campbell, and also of Messrs. Arden and Main, but have not yet had the pleasure of meeting them.”

Mr. W. J. DUNN, writing from Knightsbridge, near Adelaide, S. Australia, November 11th, 1912, says:—

“I regret to say the prospects in South Australia for gardeners is far from satisfactory. After advertising considerably I have managed to get a position as Head Gardener of two, on a private place, at 8s. per day. I would strongly advise any gardener to think twice before coming to this country unless he has an appointment in view. New South Wales is much further advanced than this State.

“I should be pleased to answer any enquiries regarding the prospects in this State, later on, to any Kewite.”

“KEWITES in the past have filled many posts involving widely different spheres of work, but,” writes Mr. Frank Gammon, “I very much doubt if any Kewite so far has become a monk. Such I am preparing to become: if not a real monk, at least a member of a religious congregation, to wit, the Salesian Congregation. I have been here in Battersea for the past eighteen months, grinding away at Greek and Latin, French and Mathematics, and am shortly to commence on Italian, as we are an Italian congregation. I find the life more congenial than I have ever been accustomed to before.”

The following effusion was recently unearthed in Ireland:—

*To the Memory of Miss ELLEN GEE, who died from
the sting of a Bee.*

Beauteous but hapless maid of Q,
Accomplished L. N. G.,
Never again shall I and U
Together take our T.

For ah! the Fates, I know not Y,
Sent mid the flowers a B,
Who ven'mous stung her in the I
So that she could not C.

L. N. exclaimed, “Vile spiteful B!
If ever I catch U,
Mid Jasmine, rosebud, or Sweet P,
I'll change your stinging Q.

"I'll send you like a lamb or U
Across the Atlantic C
From our delightful village Q
To distant O. Y. E."

They I. P. K. Q. N. A. tried
And linseed T. and Rue;
But nought could save her,
So she died, as every 1 must 2.

We buried her beneath a tree
In funeral R. A.
A clay-cold corpse now bound to B,
Whilst I mourn her D. K.

IN MEMORIAM.

HARRY DODD.

"Tis all all a Chequer-board of Nights and Days,
Where Destiny with Men for Pieces plays:
Hither and thither moves, and mates, and slays,
And one by one back in the Closet lays."

NOT many months back I was walking over Kew Bridge with HARRY DODD. We were discussing the future and the past. He was home on furlough, and he told me of his West African life, his hopes, and his ideals. We recalled the old days when we were together at Kew—the old joys, the old struggles, and the old disappointments. At the tram terminus we shook hands. "So long, old chap," he said, "We'll do our best to keep the colours flying, eh?" And now he is resting under the Indian sky. If this is the price of Empire, we are paying in full.

From the time Harry Dodd entered Kew in March 1904, until the dread enteric laid him low on July 3rd of last year, he held the love of every Kewite with whom he came in contact. And a more lovable man never entered Kew. Always unassuming, ever cheerful, never angry, he inspired each one of us. His work at Kew was almost entirely in the Tropical Department, with its trying atmospheric conditions. He was a fine footballer and had a big share in the formation of the Gardens Club, and was its first Captain. At the socials he proved his worth in many ways. At cricket he was by no means a slacker. In the lecture room, on botanising expeditions, wherever he was, his personality pervaded all. When he left in July 1906 to go to Onitsha,

in Southern Nigeria, it seemed as though we had lost a considerable amount of sunshine. And we had. We knew, though, that even if he were so far off, he was still with us in the spirit, and we should always live in the hope of seeing him again. Now we have not even that consolation. After a few years he gave up his position on the West Coast and went to Sibpore Botanic Gardens, to the great joy of the few Kewites there. And now he is lost to us, but in the body only. His spirit remains with us. It will revive and strengthen us in many a dark time to come. His life, though so terribly short, was not lived in vain. Delhi may cover his remains, but nothing can obliterate his glorious personality.

It is good to claim comradeship with men like Harry Dodd. It is good to think that Kew may boast such men. It is good that such heroes can be created. But it is dreadfully hard to lose them.

“Oh, yet we trust that somehow good
Will be the final goal of ill.”

Destiny moves mysteriously, and the moves are often sharp and painful. Sooner or later we are all mated and slain. But if, like our comrade, we keep the colours of truth and love flying to the end, then Destiny, with all its pain, loses its terrors. The memory of Harry Dodd is his monument. May we all have one as great and as noble. C. H.

JOHN DEACON.

As briefly referred to in the pages of our last issue, the death of John Deacon, Gardener to the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., occurred at Highbury under distressing circumstances on January 11, 1912. About 9 A.M. Mr. Deacon was seen by one of the under gardeners near the ornamental lake at the lower portion of the grounds attached to Highbury. Half an hour or so later, a member of the garden staff, in passing the lake, observed the body of Mr. Deacon, whose head and shoulders were under the landing-stage of the boat-house. The body was taken out of the water and artificial respiration attempted, but without success. At the inquest, held on January 12, 1912, a verdict of death by misadventure was returned. In expressing sympathy with the widcw, the foreman and other members of the jury referred to Mr. Deacon's kindly, unostentatious manner, the loss sustained to local horticultural societies and institutions, and the estimation in which he was held in and around Birmingham.

The following particulars are taken from the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, to whom we are indebted for the portrait which appears in our pages:—
“Mr. Deacon, who was born at Milton Abbott, Tavistock, Devonshire, 54 years ago, commenced his gardening career in 1874 in the gardens

of the Duke of Bedford at Endsleigh, Tavistock, under the late Mr. Cornelius. In 1878 he went to Mr. Pole Carew's estate at Anthony, near Devonport, where he remained until 1880, when he entered the Royal Gardens, Kew, which he left the following year to become foreman at Leigham Court, Streatham. His next position was as foreman at Dover House Gardens, Roehampton, 1883-85. From 1885 until 1888 Mr. Deacon gained additional experience in the establishments of Messrs. Wills & Segar, South Kensington, and Messrs. B. S. Williams & Son, Upper Holloway. Three years after he was appointed head gardener at Bowden Hill, Calne, Wiltshire, leaving there in 1893 to take charge of the Highbury garden, a position he held with the entire confidence of his garden-loving employer for upwards of 18 years."

Both Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain were present when the funeral procession left for Brandwood End Cemetery, where the burial took place.

Of the many alterations and improvements initiated by Mr. Chamberlain and carried to a successful issue by Mr. Deacon, special reference should be made to the Dutch garden, Italian garden, Old English garden, the remodelling of the shrubbery borders, and extensive planting operations.

WILLIAM R. SMITH.

We regret to record the death of William R. Smith, which occurred at Washington on July 7, 1912, at the ripe age of eighty-four years. Mr. Smith was one of Kew's most illustrious sons, of whom every Kew man must be justly proud. He was born in Athelstane, Haddingtonshire, Scotland, in 1828. Previous to entering Kew he was employed in the gardens of Lord Elcho at Haddington and at Dunkeld in Perthshire. Whilst at Kew he was known as "The American" because of his predilections for the new empire of the west. He left Kew in 1852 for Washington, and the next year became connected with the National Botanic Garden; there for many years Mr. Smith was known as the government's arboriculturist, though there is no such federal office. His title to recognition in this respect was derived from his long service as the superintendent of the National Botanic Garden, a position he held with credit till the date of his death. When he came to Washington the garden was a swamp draining into Tiber creek. He transformed it into a thing of beauty, planting it with trees and shrubs giving magnificent effects.

Mr. Smith was a man of wide culture and eminent scientific acquirements. A leading Washington journal says of him:—"During the past half century few men were closer to the nation's leading

statesmen. Members of both houses of Congress, tired by long debates and discussions, sought out Mr. Smith's home as a resting place. Others visited there to memorize addresses that were to make them famous."

For many years he was recognized as the foremost collector in the world of the works of Robert Burns. His collection, which is carefully preserved, represents the life work of one of the most devoted of all admirers of the poet.

During the last fifteen years Mr. Smith was greatly assisted in perfecting his Burnsiana by financial aid given him by Andrew Carnegie, one of his closest friends.

To all who knew him he was regarded as the most lovable of characters and one ever on the alert to beautify the city of his adoption through the art in which he excelled.

HENRY BEVAN.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Bevan, at Melbourne in 1909. For some years we had not been able to append an address to his name in the Directory, and it was not until lately that an intimate Antipodean friend of Bevan's, who speaks of him as "beloved by everyone who knew him," calling at the Curator's office seeking additional facts as to his early career, imparted the information here reproduced, for which we are grateful.

Born in 1865, Bevan came to Kew from Poynter's Gardens, Cobham, in 1885, leaving three years later for the Jardin des Plantes, Paris, and later, going to Queensland. Those who knew him at Kew speak of him as "quiet, a very nice fellow and a good workman." In 1895 he went to Melbourne, and from 1901 until his death he was Gardener at the Training College for Teachers there. The following extract from a lengthy obituary notice by the Principal of the College shows what splendid qualities Bevan possessed, and how greatly he was esteemed:—

"Students of the years '01, '02, '03 will remember the grounds as they then were. To-day, when they enter the main gate, the view is different; there are long vistas in several directions; fences have been cunningly concealed, and the vista leads the view into neighbouring grounds and is lost in infinity or indefiniteness; near the silver poplar a lake in Japanese fashion seems to wind about over a great space, while in reality it covers but a handsbreadth of ground; between it and the gardener's cottage is the cool recess of an open fernery; and at the back, where once was swampy ground, the eye runs over nooks and shady spots till it is barred by what seem mounds and hills of a primaeval past. Principals and Lecturers will come and go, but this work of his—the shady nooks, the cunningly devised vistas, and the raised play-

ground—remains. He loved his work; he gave himself to it wholeheartedly; all his schemes were executed at a trifling cost in money Some years ago the Students, Lecturers, and Principal expressed their gratitude for the work he had done by placing a brass tablet over the door of the Music Room, and by raising a sum of money sufficient to buy something worthy of his efforts. At the time he refused to allow the money to be spent, nor would he consent to accept anything till the work could be completed.”

KEW STAFF (*December 31, 1912*).

		<i>Entered Kew.</i>
Director	*Lt.-Col. Sir David Prain, I.M.S., C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.S., V.M.H., M.B., etc.	1905
Assistant Director..	Arthur W. Hill, M.A., F.L.S.	1907
Assistant (Office).....	John Aikman	1888†
" "	*William Nicholls Winn	1890†
" (Technical)	*Dr. B. Daydon Jackson, F.L.S. ..	1900
Keeper of Herbarium and Library .	Otto Stapf, Ph.D., F.R.S., F.L.S. .	1891
Assistant Keeper	Charles Henry Wright, A.L.S. . .	1884
" "	George Massee, V.M.H., F.L.S. . .	1893
" "	Nicholas Edward Brown, A.L.S. .	1873
Assistant (Herbarium)	Robert Allen Rolfe, A.L.S.	1879†
" "	*Sidney Alfred Skan	1892†
" "	T. A. Sprague, B.Sc., F.L.S.	1899
" "	Arthur Disbrowe Cotton, F.L.S. .	1904
" "	Miss Jessie Jane Clark, B.Sc.	1909
" "	Miss Elsie Maud Wakefield, F.L.S. .	1910
" for Africa	John Hutchinson	1904†
" for India	W. G. Craib, M.A.	1909
Botanical Artist	Miss Matilda Smith	1878
Lecturer (Physics & Chemistry) ..	P. Haas, D.Sc.	1909
Sub-Assistant	Miss A. Fitch	1892
" "	*Arthur Garnett	1903†
" "	Miss D. Lawford	1910
Assistant (Temporary Technical) ..	W. B. Turrill	1909
" "	Miss M. L. Green	1912
Assist. Keeper ("Jodrell Laboratory")	Leonard Alfred Boodle, F.L.S. . .	1904
Keeper of Museums	John Masters Hillier	1879
Assistant (Museum)	*John Henry Holland, F.L.S.	1895†
" "	*William Dallimore	1891†
Preparer	George Badderly	1880
Curator of the Gardens	*William Watson, A.L.S.	1879
Assistant Curator	*William Jackson Bean	1883†
Clerk of the Works	G. D. Patterson	1911
Foremen :—		
Herbaceous Department	*Walter Irving	1890†
Arboretum	*Arthur Osborn	1899†
Tropical Department	*Charles P. Raffill	1898†
Decorative Department	*John Coutts	1896†
Temperate House	*William Taylor	1902†
Storekeeper	*George Dear	1884
Sergeant-Constable	Charles George Norris	1896
Packer	H. W. Ruck	1907
Medical Officer	*L. C. Burrell, M.A., M.B., B.C. . .	1899

† Entered as a young gardener.

SUB-FOREMEN.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Department.</i>	<i>Entered Kew.</i>	<i>Previous Situation.</i>
Bullock, T. G.	Ferrieries	Feb. 1910..	Hopton Hall, Wirksworth.
Candler, S. R.	Decorative	Feb. 1911..	Clibrans, Altrincham.
Comer, S. G.	Propagating Pits.	Feb. 1911..	Bocconoc, Lostwithiel.
Ellis, J.	Decorative	July 1911..	Dobbie & Co., Edinburgh.
Hiett, E. P.	Arboretum	May 1909..	Hampton Court Nurseries.
Judd, W. H.	Temp. Ho. Pits.	Apr. 1910..	Wigmore, Holmwood.
Meads, A. J.	Palm House	Mar. 1912..	Hillbrook Place, Iver Heath.
Parsons, T. H.	Temperate House	Apr. 1911..	Old Lodge Farm, Purley.
Ryall, H.	Arboretum	Feb. 1911..	Frertherne Court, Stonehouse.
Sharps, J.	Herbaceous	Oct. 1910..	Winwick, Warrington.
Southgate, H. W. L.	Orchids	Mar. 1910..	Westonbirt, Tetbury.

GARDENERS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Entered Kew.</i>	<i>Previous Situation.</i>
Baker, A. F.	Oct. 1912..	J. Veitch & Sons, Ltd., Kingston Hill.
Barnett, M. J.	Apr. 1912..	Dunedin B. G.
Beswick, J. C.	Sept. 1912..	Fota Island, Co. Cork.
Bristow, W.	Apr. 1909..	Trained at Kew.
Collins, W.	Apr. 1912..	Silwood Park, Ascot.
Crouch, G. S.	Sept. 1911..	Heverswood, Brasted.
Divers, J.	Mar. 1912..	Belvoir Castle, Grantham.
Evans, W. N.	Sept. 1912..	Burbage Experiment Station.
Gardner, L. W.	May 1911..	F. J. Cole, Letchworth.
Glover, F.	July 1912..	Headington Hill Hall, Oxford.
Grinham, F. B.	Oct. 1912..	Hillier & Sons, Winchester.
Holden, A.	July 1912..	C. Elliott, Stevenage.
Hutchinson, H.	Apr. 1911..	Berlin B. G.
James, J.	Apr. 1906..	Trained at Kew.
Jarrett, J.	May 1911..	Metchley House, Edgbaston.
Johnson, G. C.	June 1912..	Dover House, Roehampton.
Klaaborg, H. J.	Sept. 1912..	Fells & Son, Hitchin.
Læssøe, T. V.	Oct. 1912..	D. T. Poulsen, Copenhagen.
Lynch, R. S.	Oct. 1912..	Cambridge B. G.
Maynard, A. W.	July 1912..	F. Maynard, Borough Green.
Milsum, J. N.	June 1912..	Gauntlett & Co., Ltd., Chiddingfold.
Neville, G.	Apr. 1912..	Jardin des Plantes, Paris.
Normanton, S. J.	May 1911..	The Flush, Heckmondwike.
Okami, Y.	Jan. 1912..	Sander & Sons, St. Albans.
Osborne, P. V.	Feb. 1912..	County Gardens, Chelmsford.
Phillips, M. M.	Aug. 1912..	Granton Rd. Nurseries, Edinburgh.
Richli, E.	July 1912..	Fells & Son, Hitchin.
Ridley, J.	Feb. 1911..	Merrick Bros., Stowmarket.
Roberts, A.	Apr. 1911..	Longcroft, Bowdon.
Ruck, E.	May 1909..	Trained at Kew.
Ruse, L. F.	Apr. 1911..	Sander & Sons, St. Albans.
Service, R.	Oct. 1912..	J. & R. Service, Dumfries.
Sparrow, J.	Apr. 1910..	Trained at Kew.
Symons, A.	July 1911..	Parkhenver, Redruth.
Tindall, H. B. A.	Mar. 1912..	A. Perry, Enfield.
Varacek, F.	June 1912..	Charlesworth & Co., Haywards Heath.
Walsingham, F. G.	Mar. 1912..	J. Veitch & Sons, Ltd., Feltham.
Wright, A.	May 1912..	Birmingham B. G.

OLD KEWITES.

(The names of Life-members are preceded by an asterisk.)

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Left Kew.</i>	<i>Present Position and Address †.</i>
*Abbott, James M.	Sept. 1898 ..	83 High St. South, Rushden, Northants.
Adams, R.	April 1903 ..	St. Joseph's Hospital, Burlington Lane, Chiswick
Adamson, John	July 1909 ..	F., The Hardy Plant Nursery, Guildford.
Aggett, Walter H.	June 1888 ..	Supt., Public Gdns., Bermondsey, S.E.
*Allard, Edgar.	Aug. 1899 ..	John Innes Hort. Inst., Merton, Surrey.
*Allen, C. E. F.	Feb. 1904 ..	c/o A. Garnett, 9 Victoria Parade, Kew.
Allen, Justin	Mar. 1911 ..	York Lodge, Upper Parkstone, Dorset.
Allt, W. S.	Jan. 1911 ..	U.S. America.
*Anderson, J.	Oct. 1905 ..	c/o Bank of British W. Africa, Accra.
*Anderson, J. W.	June 1910 ..	Asst. Supt., Botanic Garden, Singapore.
Archer, Sydney	Mar. 1895 ..	Orkney Cottage, Taplow, Bucks.
*Arden, S., F.L.S.	June 1900 ..	Stiawan Rubber Plantations, Ltd., Lower Perak, F.M.S.
*Armbrrecht, Otto	Jan. 1898 ..	Derneburg, Prov. Hanover, Germany.
Armstrong, James.	Mar. 1893 ..	U.S.A.
*Armstrong, Robert	Oct. 1897 ..	170 Bartlett Av., Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
*Arnold, George	Oct. 1894 ..	Priorswood, Raheny, Co. Dublin.
*Arthur, Alec	April 1899 ..	The Homestead, Genesco, N.Y.
Ashlee, T. R.	April 1910 ..	British Columbia.
*Ashton, Frank W.	May 1885 ..	116 Hewitt Road, Harringay, N.
Astley, James	Nov. 1898.	
Attenborough, F.	Feb. 1896 ..	H. G., Annesley Ho., Villa Rd., Nottingham.
*Aubrey, A. E.	April 1910 ..	The College Gardens, Swanley, Kent.
Augull, Karl	July 1902 ..	Maj Nursery, Nowotscherkask, Russia
*Auton, William J.	Feb. 1897 ..	H. G., Pyrford Court, Woking.
Avins, Charles W.	Oct. 1894.	
*Badgery, R.	Aug. 1906 ..	Supt., Govt. Gardens, Cawnpur, India.
Baggesen, Niels	Dec. 1900.	
Baggs, A. E.	Apr. 1911 ..	British Columbia.
Bailey, Thomas	Sept. 1892 ..	Ravenscourt Park, W.
Baker, G. A.	Jan. 1911 ..	Beechhill Nursery, Murrayfield, Edinb.
Baker, H. J.	Mar. 1905 ..	Broad Green Ter., Well St., Exeter.
Baker, James.	1876 ..	H. G., Begbrook House, Frenchay, Bristol.
Baker, John Gilbert, F.R.S., F.L.S., V.M.H.	Jan. 1899 ..	3 Cumberland Road, Kew.
Baker, William	Dec. 1887 ..	Curator, Bot. Gardens, Oxford.
Bale, J. H.	Mar. 1909 ..	Carnbrae, Abbotsham, near Bideford.
*Ball, C. F.	Aug. 1903 ..	Asst., Royal B. Gdns., Glasnevin, Dublin.
*Band, R.	Oct. 1908 ..	W. A. Rubber Plantations, Ltd., Asiakwa- Bu-rimsu, Kibbi, via Accra, Gold Coast.
Banks, G. H.	Mar. 1906 ..	F., Botanic Gardens, Cambridge.
*Barker, Michael	Mar. 1884 ..	Sec., "American Florist" Co., Chicago.
Barnes, Richard	Mar. 1871.	
*Bartlett, A. C.	May 1898 ..	Landscape Gardener, 2 Cambridge Rd., Kew.
Barton, Robert	June 1890.	
Bass, Edward.	Mar. 1899 ..	The Gardens, Sunnyslads, Dallington, Northampton.
Bass, Thomas	Mar. 1899 ..	Dairy Cottage, Kew.
*Bates, G.	Feb. 1904 ..	H.G., Digswell, Welwyn, Herts.
Batters, Frederick H. ..	Feb. 1891.	c/o Messrs. Cutbush, Nurserymen, High- gate, N.
Baum, Jacob	July 1900 ..	N., Pallud sur Vevey, Switzerland.
*Baumann, Ludwig	Mar. 1902 ..	1366 Lucretia Ave., St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.
Baumgardt, Hilding	Mar. 1902.	

† Abbreviations: H. G.=Head Gardener; F.=Foreman; N.=Nurseryman; M. G.=Market Gardener.